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NOTICE

HENCEFORTH the *Annals of Indian Administration* will appear in two Parts, each paged consecutively, but published quarterly as usual.

The First Part will consist of an account of the administration of all India, reduced from the eight Administration Reports annually issued and hitherto epitomised singly. An attempt will be made to reduce all the judicial, revenue, finance, trade, educational, public works, military, medical and agricultural statistics of each province to uniformity so as to present a statistical picture of the administration of India. For the present year this can be only an attempt, since the eight Administration Reports, as at present compiled, vary seriously in the classes of facts and figures which they publish. But as soon as the uniform tables drawn up by the Statistical Committee appointed by Lord Elgin have been adopted by the local Governments this difficulty will be overcome, and it will be possible to compile what will be worthy of being termed the Indian Statesman's Year Book, within three months after the receipt of the Reports. As the last of the Reports for 1865-66 have been only now received, the First Part cannot appear till 1st July next.

The Second Part, of which the following pages form the first quarterly instalment, will contain an epitome and analysis of all reports not included in the First, on the same system as that of the past ten volumes.

SERAMPORE, 1st March, 1867.



THE
ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

PART II.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF OUDH.

1865.

THIS report is submitted to the Chief Commissioner by Major D. S. Barrow, Officiating Inspector General.

General Statistics.—The total of all cognizable crimes reported in the year 1865 was 52,171 against 42,472 in 1864, an increase of 10,301. The cases of increase were entirely thefts, and are attributed to the scarcity that prevailed during the whole year. The number of persons apprehended was 15,675 against 12,950; of these 3,558 were acquitted, 12,236 convicted, 82 transferred and 310 remained under trial. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 5,72,824 against Rs. 6,00,804 and of property recovered Rs. 90,015 against 65,157. The number of cases cognizable by the police was 21,275 against 14,174, an increase of 7,101. A small part of this is attributable to the increase of crime, but the greater part is caused by the Police being now bound to make enquiry into every case legally cognizable by them in which the plaintiff appears at the Police station. The police made apprehensions in 2,605 or 45·14 per cent. The percentage of commitments or convictions to trials concluded was 77·47 against 71·78. Murder decreased from 120 to 106 cases; apprehensions were made in 104 cases and convictions obtained in 86. Culpable homicide decreased from 59 to 56, grievous hurt increased from 152 to 183, an increase of 21 cases; apprehensions were

made in 180 cases and convictions obtained in 132. Rioting decreased from 131 to 118 cases. There were 36 against 53 cases of rape, being 17 less than last year; the police apprehended in 34 and there were convictions in 19. The number of Dacoitees was 34 against 58, a decrease of 24 cases; out of 25 apprehensions there were 24 convictions obtained. The great decrease in this crime was in the Lucknow city, 9 cases less being reported. Of robberies there were 143 against 174 cases; out of this decrease, 26 were of those on the highway. Of thefts there were 48,620 against 39,088 or an increase of 9,532. The police apprehended in 6,263 cases and there were 5,385 convictions; investigations were also made in 17,731 cases. Cattle theft increased considerably and was not successfully dealt with; out of 1,227 cases in which there was police enquiry 565 apprehensions were made. This crime formerly so noted in the Hurdul district was a good deal suppressed by the energetic action taken by the District Superintendent.

Out of 25,521 cases of theft under Rs. 5 no less than 8,836 were thefts of grain, attributable to the scarcity of food. Major Barrow ascribes the large increase of offences against property in Oudh during the past four years to the number of persons out of employ, who will not work; there is work for all in Oudh, if men would only leave their villages but we know how loath a native is to take such a step. We must consider also the number of soldiers of the old Army whose earnings not only supported their own families but a number of hangers on, who are now out of employ and will not work, also the number of Government pensioners, who have lost their pensions. To these must be added those who lived on the king and his court, as also the armed retainers of the Talookdars. When the District Superintendent of Lucknow required to enlist a few Policemen, he was besieged by some 2000 applicants, for though these men will not work at the plough they are clamorous for Government employ. There were 807 cases of receiving stolen property, an increase of 154. There are no habitual receivers of stolen property in Oudh, though nearly every gold and silversmith, as well as the workers in brass, are ready at all times to buy any thing that is offered to them at a low price, without making enquiries. There was a large decrease in the crime of serious mischief by fire, the number of cases having fallen to 51 or 44 less than in 1864; 18 persons were convicted and 31 acquitted under this head. Coining, &c. was on the increase, 70 cases being returned against 56 last year. Eighty-one persons were apprehended and 41 convicted. There were 20 cases of escape from jail or the same as

Poisoning and Infanticide.

last year. In all the cases except one, apprehensions were made and also in 4 cases of the previous year. The number of persons charged with vagrancy and bad character was 343 against 270, an increase of 123. Of other offences cognizable 1,507 cases were prosecuted by the police, in these convictions followed in 1,202 cases. There was a marked improvement in the prosecution of bad characters. The police now generally know where to lay their hands on them but there still seems to be too much evidence required in these cases, for if the police give direct evidence against a man's bad character in a Court, they know that they are for ever afterwards marked men.

Major D. S. Barrow considers that the Crime returns show that the police have decidedly improved in their work. Cases are almost always well prepared when sent up. The detective force is yearly improving and if District Superintendents will only use and work these men, there will be no occasion for any separate detective force; to do without it is most desirable.

Poisoning.—There were several cases of drugging for the sake of robbery, 10 cases occurred in the adjoining districts of Fyzabad and Sultanpoor, 2 in Baraith and 3 in Lucknow city. The police dealt successfully with the crime. Of the 15 apprehensions made 5 were convicted and 5 remained under trial at the close of the year. Major Aitken, the Inspector General, on the crime becoming rife issued a Circular calling on District Superintendents to use the most earnest and vigorous measures in such cases. Police officers were directed in such cases to scour the country and vernacular proclamations to be put up at every market place. As each of the large fairs Thug approvers are sent as detectives.

Infanticide.—The return shows a satisfactory increase in the proportion of female children :—

Rajpoots.	No. of villages	Other Castes.	No. of villages
Total 8,411	in which in-	Total 37,043	in which in-
Males against	vestigation was	Males against	vestigation was
6,717 Females.	made 1,401.	34,979 Females.	made 1,401.

Amongst the children of other castes than Rajpoots, there is an excess in the number of boys, but this is accounted for by the fact that natives take less care of female than of male children. The returns of the Lukhimpore and Hurdul districts appear the

most reliable. The District Superintendents vouch for their correctness :—

	No. of villages.	Rajpoots.		Other castes.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Lukhimpore	100	321	252	825	822
Hurdui	110	862	540	3,245	3,254

In Hurdui the practices of female infanticide and adultery prevail to a very considerable extent. In the village of Moonjgaon there are 21 boys of the age of 4 years and downwards to only one girl. Lieutenant Tweedie took the census of this village himself and found that no Thakoor girl had been married from the village for the last 40 years. In the village of Suckerah it is the same, there are 33 boys to 2 girls; out of 24 families in this village only 3 female descendants are now alive, the number of males is at least 50 or 60. The different ways of letting a female child die are numerous. In the old times the child was generally placed in an earthen vessel directly it was born, and then buried inside the house two or three feet under the ground. At the present day, the plan generally said to be adopted is simply neglect on the part of the child's attendants, a course which very soon kills the child. In such cases a criminal prosecution would be almost useless, and it would be very difficult to bring home the charge against the parents of the child. No doubt the time will come when systematic infanticide among the Rajpoots will be a thing of the past. The cure for infanticide must be education, and appeals to the better feeling among the landed proprietors.

Rural Police.—Considerable endeavours were made to improve the condition of the rural police. Lists were prepared and in most districts the number for each village fixed and the remuneration to be given to each man. Complaints from chowkedars of not receiving their dues were not so numerous but the lists should be given to the District Superintendent, whose business it should be whilst on tour to visit as many villages as possible, inspect the portion of land allotted to the chowkeedar and see that it is of a fair kind; if

not, or if proper land be not at once given the Deputy Commissioner should on representation of the District Superintendent order a cash payment. Major Barrow proposes to appoint the best chowkeedars to a circle of every 20 villages; all chowkeedars should at once report the commission of any offence to him, and it would be his duty to make arrangements for apprehension of, or tracing the offender until the arrival of the Regular Police. Rs. 25,250 was awarded to chowkeedars against Rs. 18,574 in 1864. The power of Police officials in this matter will be considerably lessened by the Settlement operations as the amount available for the chowkeedaree reward fund has been much curtailed. The number of chowkeedars convicted of offences against property was 196; the greatest number was in Gonda where 74 were convicted. The District Superintendent reports the chowkeedars of that district as quite disorganized.

Mortality.—In an estimated population of 9,070,000 the number of deaths is said to have been 61,867 of which 8,719 were from small-pox, 14,369 from cholera, 30,948 from fevers and 7,831 from other diseases in the last eight months of the year. There were 4,145 accidental deaths against 3,472 in 1864, a large increase of 673 cases. Of these 551 occur under the head of drowning. This is partly attributed to the greater fall of rain in 1865 which filled the tanks and excavations but it also tends to prove that the instructions issued regarding the fencing of wells and tanks were not attended to. Deaths from wolves decreased from 153 to 118 cases, on the other hand deaths from snake bites increased from 807 to 849 cases.

Miscellaneous.—The Pound Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 36,809-2-9 against Rs. 10,794-1-4½ paid away leaving a balance of Rs. 26,015-1-4½. The number of prisoners released from jail under the scrutiny of the police was 4,690 of which 1,792 returned to honest livelihood; in the case of 1,925 the means of livelihood was doubtful; 448 emigrated and died; 220 were convicted again and 305 unknown. 4,338 prisoners were escorted by the police during the year, 24 escaped but 20 were recaptured. No prisoners escaped from regular guards with convicts. Upwards of one hundred and fifteen lakhs of Rupees or 30 lakhs in excess of 1864 was escorted by the police to Head Quarter Treasuries from Tehseels and from one district to another without loss. The duties of the police in escorting treasure considerably increased, owing to the abolition of some of the District Treasuries. The extra call on the police for this purpose nullifies the saving in men effected by the abolition of some of the Tehseel Treasuries. The cost

of guards and escorts furnished to other departments amounted to Rs. 1,73,004-10-4. 2,009 punishments were inflicted on police officers and men against 3,346 in 1864 a very satisfactory decrease. The punishments in Lucknow city fell from 1,606 to 525. Fines were inflicted in 753 cases against 1,193 in 1864, 716 had extra drill given them and 111 men were dismissed the force. Almost every man dismissed appealed but only in one case was it found necessary to reverse the District Superintendent's order. The police were rewarded by magistrates to the extent of Rs. 5,065 and by District Superintendents to the extent of Rs. 960. Education progressed satisfactorily, 86 men passed the police high school examination, making with those qualified in previous years a total of 228 passed men.

Major D. S. Barrow finishes his report by saying there is not a dissent from the general opinion that all now works most harmoniously, and that the rules promulgated by the Chief Commissioner in his Circular No. 69. 2,224 of the 13th September 1864 and approved by the Governor General have met all requirements.

The Chief Commissioner considers that 77 per cent. of the persons brought to trial and convicted, together with the proportion of stolen property recovered, viz. 15.7 was satisfactory if the figures could be relied on. But taking returns of the North-West Provinces for 1864, 44,922 cases of theft and housebreaking occurred during the year, and in the Punjab during the same period the number of similar offences was 14,813. In Oudh in 1864 the number was 36,761 and in 1865 it was 48,620. Thus there was a greater amount of crime in 1865 in the small province of Oudh containing about 9,000,000 inhabitants than there was in the previous year in the North-West Provinces containing a population of more than 30,000,000 and the amount of crime in the Punjab with about 15,000,000 inhabitants was less than one third of the amount in Oudh. In the North-West Provinces in 1864 it is stated that 31 per cent. of the amount of the property stolen was recovered; in the Punjab the percentage was 27; in Oudh it was 10.8. Since Mr. Strachey has been in Oudh it has appeared to him as it did his predecessor that it is quite impossible to believe that this is true. Nor has he been able to discover any grounds for the belief that the police in Oudh is so extraordinarily inefficient in comparison with that of other Provinces, as these figures seem to show. He concurs in the opinion that a police investigation into every case of theft should be cognizable by law. With regard

to the large number of cases of "Riot" and "Unlawful Assembly" the Chief Commissioner requests that a more minute enquiry will be made into the real cause of this offence so common in Oudh. The crime of Dacoity he observes with great satisfaction is on the decrease especially in Lucknow city. The increase of ordinary thefts and burglaries is very great, and the Chief Commissioner considers that the system adopted for the reward of the rural police better adapted to lead to false than to true reports of crime. With regard to the great number of persons who were formerly employed by Government and have lost their means of subsistence and will not work, the Chief Commissioner considers this to be a steadily diminishing cause of crime but considers the increased wealth of the province as a probable cause for an increased number of offences against property. With regard to the report on the villages of Moonjgaon and Suckerah, stating that no Thakoor girl has been married for the last 40 years, the Chief Commissioner considers it a disgrace and a scandal to our administration that such things should continue and means to give it his careful attention. The increase in accidental deaths has been very large and especially in the number caused by drowning. The Chief Commissioner thinks that the misery caused by the dearness of food may possibly have acted as a motive to suicide and that this might have been one cause for this increase in the number of deaths but he will again issue stringent orders regarding the protection of wells and dangerous tanks. The Chief Commissioner expresses satisfaction at the evidence shewn in the reports of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the cordial co-operation which has prevailed between the police and the magistracy. It is this alone that can make the existing system work efficiently. On the whole he is satisfied with the report and thinks there has been an unquestionable decrease of serious crimes and that the returns of apprehensions and convictions shew favorably. With regard to thefts and burglaries he thinks that much has to be done and that their regular increase is not creditable to the Oudh administration.

THE POLICE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1865.

This Report is submitted to the Government of the North Western Provinces by F. O. Mayne, Esq., C. B., Inspector General.

Criminal Returns.—The total number of offences reported was 65,585 of which 25,087 were investigated. In these 37,038 persons were brought to trial, 12,860 acquitted, and 22,968 convicted. Out of the number of offences reported a fair proportion were investigated and also a fair proportion of persons brought to trial were convicted, but in proportion to the number of cases investigated very few arrests were made. Crime of every description increased during the year. Murder rose from 295 to 325 cases in 1865 and dacoities and robberies from 477 to 651 cases. Of 890 persons brought to trial only 423 were convicted. Lurking house-trespass increased from 14,050 to 17,727, of these 4,941 cases came under enquiry, 4,249 persons were brought to trial but only 2,706 were convicted. The great increase in this crime is mainly due to the very high price of food and the distress which prevailed throughout the country. Of thefts including those of cattle, the number rose from 30,872 to 32,028 cases in 1865, only 14,064 of these came under enquiry; 14,061 persons were brought to trial and 8,840 were convicted. The greater proportion of these thefts comprise cases in which the loss was under Rs. 10. Robberies by administering poisons were the same as last year, viz. 47. The value of property stolen was Rs. 12,03,092 against Rs. 10,22,800 in 1864 and of property recovered Rs. 3,35,037 to 3,17,936 in 1864, but these statistics are most untrustworthy and otherwise of little value. There was a lamentable want of energy on the part of the police in taking up and enquiring into petty offences against property. With regard to the more heinous offences and crimes of great violence the new police, with the exception of one or two districts, showed themselves as good as the old burkundauz police and exhibited great detective ability. As a rule they are less corrupt than the old burkundauz police and there is also less of oppression and less bribery, but with all this the people do not get redress. Formerly they used to bribe the police and they got what they wanted, but now the police will not exert themselves to recover a poor man's property unless the plaintiff can supply the clue, and if this is not done they take no trouble to find it out.

Caste of the Police.—Of the 4,114 chief and head constables in the North-West Police force, omitting the Terai, Kumaon and Gurwhal, 45 were Christians, 1,681 Mahomedans, 462 Brahmins, 281 Rajpoots, 1,269 Hindoos of all other castes, 244 Sikhs, 66 Punjabees, and 76 Goorkhas. Of the 21,976 mounted and foot constables omitting the same districts, 17 were Christians, 7,439 Mahomedans, 3,412 Brahmins, 2,105 Rajpoots,

6,644 Hindoos of all other castes, 1,024 Sikhs, 406 Punjabees and 499 Goorkhas. The total strength was thus 25,989.

Military Drill.—The Deputy Inspector General of the 2nd Division reports that the men are sufficiently drilled for all constabulary purposes; they present a fair front on parade, know the simple movements absolutely necessary to prevent their appearing as a mob when required to guard treasure, and sufficient to awe into order any local rising or disturbance; but if they ever could be considered a dangerous element to a Government, such fear may be discarded, as arms are very sparingly distributed among them, and they have not that familiarity with them which, by giving confidence, is the secret of efficiency in the soldier or volunteer.

Dacoity and Political Offences.—The notorious dacoit Lulloo Singh was apprehended in 1865. His father, Rutton Singh, and himself have for years past been in outlawry and defiance of the Government (since 1837 or previously): they have committed dacoities with impunity in the Allahabad and adjacent districts; they seem to have enjoyed the full benefit of the clanship peculiar to Bundelkund proper and Bugdhankund; and certain it is the greatest pressure has from time to time failed to work their destruction. Much of this is said to be attributable to the Rewah State, whose jungle shelter is as interminable as their friendship. On 9th March, 1865, Lulloo Singh, with his uncles, Rung and Jung Bahadoors, and a large band, summed up their misdeeds by an armed attack on the house of their hereditary enemy the Rajah of Dya: they murdered his infant son, plundered the establishment and its inmates of all the jewels, they could lay hands on, valued at Rs. 15,000; sought assiduously for the Rajah himself, who only saved his life by hiding; and then decamped, leaving no clue. But a party of secret police under an Assistant District Superintendent hunted them down. The apprehension of some important spies, carrying letters to Lulloo Singh (in one of which was a plan for another dacoity, whereby to replenish their resources), completed his discomfiture, and drove him for refuge until the hunt should have moderated to a village where he was known to have female relatives, but miles from his old jungle haunts, and on the borders of Oude. Once away from his clan and colleagues, treachery did its work, and Lulloo Singh was peaceably captured by some of the Allahabad police whilst in a field early in the morning. The year 1865 also saw the termination of the disquietude which succeeded the disturbances characteristic of the southern portion of the Humêerpore district since 1848. In that year

Dewan Desput commenced his career of rebellion : he defied the British authority until 1863, when he was killed by an inhabitant of Dohnee, in Chutterpore. Since his death, his younger brother, Nunneh Dewan, has been the leader of the band, with Koonjul Shah for his lieutenant, and they have since then committed with comparative impunity many murders and dacoities. Considerable bodies of regular troops under British officers were stationed at different times at Jeetpore, Jorun, and Jheenjhun, in order to check their atrocities and effect their capture, but without success. Such was the affection with which Nunneh Dewan was regarded by the people, in whose traditions the names of his ancestors occupied a prominent place, that no one could be induced, either by threats or promise of reward, to give any information about him. Matters went on in this way until the beginning of 1865, when Nunneh Dewan's band consisted of 13 individuals. Captain Dennehy and Sub-Inspector Hurdum Sing made strong parties constantly to patrol the country in different and uncertain directions; detectives and spies were sent about to collect every information obtainable; and every effort was made to obtain an intimate knowledge of the characters, feelings, and secret histories of individuals in villages frequented by the rebels. The result was beyond all that could be hoped for. On 10th October Nunneh Dewan was shot by "Zalim," one of his own followers, who had promised to bring the police on him if he could, but, not seeing any probability of succeeding in this, resolved to kill him himself. Kulloo Aheer, on whose head a reward of Rs. 500 had been placed by the Chutterpore Durbar, was also shot the same day. Later still, Inspector Hurdum Sing was enabled to surprise Koonjul Shah and the remnants of the band. An attempt was made to take Koonjul Shah alive, but this was defeated by his vigilance, and in the scuffle which ensued he was shot by the police. On this occasion Koonjul Shah had with him two followers, Goorwa and Ram Sing: these escaped for the time, but the former has since been captured. Thus only one out of 13 escaped.

Emasculation.—The Inspector of the Azimgurh police reports his endeavours to obtain information regarding this atrocious crime. He could get no assistance from the leaders of the Mahomedan community, who will not regard it as a crime so long as their zenana system prevails. The Hindoos consider it more of a crime. In the city of Azimgurh the resident eunuchs resort for the purpose of emasculation to two places, both of which are mentioned. The writer says "I have sent a trustworthy man, as I have been told on good authority that

three boys will, by April next, be operated upon. I have also been informed that some eunuchs, previous to the performance of the operation, before starting from their home, administer a severe castigation on the victims, after which, on the arrival at either of the two places, follows the castration. Their object is to inspire dread into the minds of the little sufferers, that *en route* they may not cry for assistance or attempt their release from their unhappy fate.

The *Bhoureah Colony* in Mozuffernuggur district consisted of 451 men, 396 women and 702 children or 1,539 in all. The people cultivated 430 acres. The Magistrate reports that their habits are annually improving, and there is every reason to believe that, after the rajbaha from the Eastern Jumna Canal has been completed and irrigation made easy, this vagrant tribe will largely take to agriculture in preference to thieving, and that other Boureahs, from the districts of Seharunpore, Kurnal, Goorgaon, and elsewhere, will from choice join the flourishing colony. Considering the extensive depredations of this numerous tribe, amounting annually to thousands and thousands of Rupees, the location of the colony within a prescribed area containing hundreds of culturable acres waiting for the plough may up to the present time be looked upon as a signally successful scheme. The Inspector General takes the same hopeful view although the colony rose *en masse* and marched on Mozuffernuggur, where they squatted at the door of the Magistrate. After their ringleaders were seized, they behaved in a most orderly and respectful manner, but they insisted on redress for some imaginary wrong.

Kidnapping and Infanticide — In the Agra district the kidnapping of children is carried on through regularly appointed agents very extensively in the Pergunnahs of Jugnesh, Khyragurh, Surhindie, Futtehpore, and Irradutnuggur, bordering on Bhurtpore, Dholpore, and other independent States, where the agents generally reside, and find ready means of disposing of the children in prostitution, marriage or slavery. In Etawah notwithstanding all that has been done in this matter, some 250 Rajpoot and Aheer female children annually are unfairly got rid of, and it is quite beyond the power of the police to prevent it. The District Superintendent prominently brought to notice the great prevalence of female infanticide in certain villages of the Banda District, and he proposes to render it compulsory on the lumberdars to record all births in the Putwaree books, and to register the deaths of all children under two years of age. The Inspector General's impression is that female infanticide, as a rule, is not practised

in the Banda district. The women of that part of the country are employed in every kind of manual labour, and they are too valuable to kill in a stage of infancy. Moreover, the Rajpoots there generally dispose of their female children in marriage with advantage to themselves, and they would have no object in murdering them.

Attempt at Suttee is reported in Furruckabad. The prompt arrival of the police prevented the consummation of the crime just as the woman was in the act of walking to the pyre. The people of the village are said to have given her no assistance.

Idolatrous Frenzy.—In the Benares district, at the village of Sirrowlee, a large multitude of the *Teer* caste assembled to hear certain instructions which had been issued to their tribe relative to the abandonment of some of their customs and occupations. Five of the number, apparently more excited than their brethren, and personating the Hindoo deities, *Ram*, *Luchmun*, *Mohadeo*, *Utbal*, and another, went through sundry devotional forms, and performed other curious ceremonies. Their excitement at last rose to such a pitch, that the man representing *Ram* called on *Luchmun* and *Mohadeo* to assist him in slaughtering the two others, whom they regarded as devils, declaring to the assembled crowd that they would kill and bring them to life again. These two poor creatures, became the victims of this farce; they were tied up to a tree and slain in due course. The police, when they heard of this butchery, proceeded to the scene, but, being overpowered and assaulted, retreated temporarily, pending the arrival of assistance from some of the neighbouring villages, when they again advanced towards the excited crowd and secured the principals and about 12 or 14 of the aiders and abettors. These were committed to the Sessions, when the ringleaders, Banee and Pirtheepal, who had personated *Ram* and *Mohadeo*, were sentenced to death, and the abettors to transportation. Banee and Pirtheepal were eventually executed, but the remainder of these semi savages were released under orders from the Nizamut Adawlut.

Budmash Returns.—In the town of Mirzapore desperate men eke out a congenial livelihood, by hiring themselves as bravoes to men of wealth and substance, who use them as their agents for secret revenge. In no other town under British rule in India, says the Police Superintendent, "have I heard of wealthy natives keeping up 'budmash' retainers to the extent that prevails in Mirzapore. I have often made it the subject of

conversation with native merchants and respectable residents, and they one and all agreed that it was most deplorable ; but as yet I have not heard of any such retainers being discharged. I have proposed to the Magistrate of the district to call a meeting of the principal native citizens to discuss the matter, and adopt measures for the suppression of the system. One of the wealthiest native merchants was stabbed and nearly killed by a hired assassin. These ' budmashes' find they can with facility levy black mail from the rich Hindoo merchants and shopkeepers, in consequence of the timidity of the latter and their great dislike to appear in criminal Courts as prosecutors." They are quite a class of themselves, and enlisted from the villages of Akoree, Gowra, and Burohee, in the vicinity of Bindhachul. In former days they were to be seen swaggering about the streets with *lathees* as large as trees, and were the dread of the people. Cotton pilfering also goes on to a great extent in Mizapore, but the merchants beg the police not to attempt to put it down as in former years its suppression was attempted, and the consequence was that some of the principal cotton store-houses were burnt down.

Criminals from Feudatory States.—The District Superintendent of Ajmere complains of a change in the International Panchayet Rules. Formerly the State into which the track was taken was held responsible ; the new rule is to the effect that the State in which the crime took place is to be held responsible, irrespective of tracks. Six Native States surround Ajmere, and in each there are large numbers of professional robbers. By the new rule they have perfect immunity, if not actually caught in the fact, as they entail no responsibility upon the places they escape to and find shelter in. Hence the police must not only maintain security from our own budmashes on the highways, but must protect every yard of an extensive and perfectly open border.

Police Administration.—The police cannot be expected to do their duty and work well till they are provided with ordinary shelter at very many stations they have absolutely no buildings at all, no security for records or property, arms or prisoners. New police stations are urgently required, the police either live under a *Chupper* or are located in some borrowed house. Mr. Mayne proposes to submit certain proposals to Government to supply all deficiencies, partly by an advance from the General Police Fund, to be repaid by annual Budget grants, and partly at the expense of municipalities. The next link of importance in police administration has been most unfortunately lost sight of, viz. the

due enforcement of the responsibility of landholders. Without the aid of this body and holding them responsible, the police are comparatively helpless. As to the village chowkeedars, from the moment the new police was introduced on the system of constables' beats and when they were no longer held responsible for reporting crime, that indispensable element for the detection and suppression of crime was lost. This has to a certain extent been remedied but the prestige has been lost. Another great disadvantage with the rural police is, that they are most wretchedly and irregularly paid and hundreds of them are driven to thieving in order to gain a livelihood. Until there is a well and regularly paid and duly organized village police, appointed by the zemindars, but paid in cash through Government officials, police administration will never succeed. The following rules are given as likely to render the police more efficient.

- 1st. By bringing the police more closely under the Magistrates, and inducing those officers to take upon themselves more direct police control and supervision.
- 2nd. By still more effectually separating the military from the civil element.
- 3rd. By alteration in the duties of Deputy Inspectors General.
- 4th. By placing the force of Inspectors, European and Native, on a different footing in respect to the duties and jurisdictions now allotted to them.
- 5th. The separation of the duties of Municipal and Government police, which is now being effected, and the more complete organization of the several bodies of Municipal police and the more strict definition of their special duties.

The want of a proper Railway police was felt. Professional criminals use the Railway for the prosecution of their trade and there is no check whatever upon them. The absence of any punishment for gambling during the year was prominently brought to notice by Magistrates and District Superintendents. This subject calls for speedy legislation. In most districts the Superintendents of Police worked well with the Magistrates. Their relations may be improved by bringing the Magistrate and District Superintendent into more intimate communion with the Inspector General and relieving them of direct interference by the Deputy Inspectors General.

Orders of Government.—The Lieutenant Governor approves of the system of registering domestic servants, and considers a trial would first be advisable in some of the large stations. With reference to the conditions attached to the possession of a license to carry arms, viz. that 4 heads of black buck or pigs be given in annually he considers the principle a very good one and thinks it should be generally adopted. The report of the births and deaths during the past year of Rajpoots, Googurs and Jats is

satisfactory if the figures are trustworthy but it is presumed that they are to be taken only as an approximation. Zemindars failing in their duties in connection with the reporting of crime and aiding the police should at once be brought before the Magistrate. The general provincial returns leads to the conclusion that the police are extremely deficient in detective ability. Of 17,727 cases of lurking house trespass and burglary only 4,941 came under enquiry, again of 32,028 thefts only 14,064 came under enquiry. These returns show a very great want of energy on part of the police and shows also the system of working must be very defective. The Lieutenant Governor entirely concurs in the general tenor of opinions expressed with regard to the defects in the working of the police force and the best means of remedying them. With respect to petty thefts and attempts at burglary he considers the only effectual mode of proceeding is to institute independent inquiries calculated to trace those who are habitually engaged in such offences, and persistently to watch them. A free recourse to the rural police and friendly landholders for aid will soon give the superior officers of police such knowledge of the criminal population within their jurisdiction as will enable them summarily to check their depredations.

POLICE IN THE PUNJAB.

1865.

THIS Report is submitted to the Punjab Government by Major G. Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police.

General Statistics.—The total number of offences was 56,911 against 50,601 in 1864; of these 25,173 against 22,973 were non-bailable and 31,738 against 27,628 bailable. The increase of crime was entirely against property and offences of a petty kind and is partly attributed to the improvement made in recording crime and to a more correct system of registry and partly to the high price of provisions in 1864. In the Cis-Indus district there were 20,623 non-bailable offences against 19,078 in 1864 and 26,854 bailable against 22,850 showing an increase of 8 and 17 per cent. respectively. In the Trans-Indus district there were 4,550 non-bailable offences against 3,895 in 1864 and 4,884 bailable against 4,778 showing an increase of 16 and 2 per cent. respectively. The following table shows the working of the force in non-bailable offences cognizable by the police:—

DIVISION.	CASES.		PERSONS.						VALUE OF PROPERTY.				
	Year.	Number of offences.	Brought to trial.		Number apprehended.	Discharged.		Acquitted.		Total discharged and acquitted.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				
Cis-Indus, ...	1864.	18,787	9,291	49	15,426	2,298	14	2,721	17	31	7,01,696	2,01,800	28
	1865.	20,556	10,181	49	16,467	3,214	19	2,072	12	31	7,73,846	2,65,256	34
Trans-Indus, ...	1864.	3,835	2,371	61	2,897	525	13	1,289	33	46	1,92,644	45,936	23
	1865.	4,425	2,941	66	4,204	646	15	1,056	25	40	1,87,981	42,878	22

From this it appears that Cis-Indus shows the ...

... 21

From this it appears that Cis-Indus shows the same results as last year in the number of acquittals namely 31 per cent. On the other hand Trans-Indus has improved both in the number of cases brought to trial and acquittals since last year, in the former 5 per cent. and in the latter 6 per cent. The working of Trans-Indus appears better than Cis-Indus by 8 per cent. Of offences against property and person the following come under that head. Murder increased from 255 to 289 cases in 1865. There were 5 cases of murder with dacoitee against 9 in 1864; 64 murders occurred in Peshawur alone. There were 5 cases of murder with dacoitee against 9 in 1864; only one case occurred Cis-Indus. Murders of other kinds remain the same as last year namely 7. Attempted murders were 38 against 24 cases, criminal assaults to commit theft 20 against 59 and kidnapping 16 against 20 cases in 1864. Dacoitee of all kinds decreased from 51 to 45, of which 21 were committed Cis-Indus and 24 Trans-Indus. Of robberies there were 172 against 164 cases in 1864, of Criminal trespass 22 against 49 cases. One

case of poisoning for plunder occurred in the Goorgaon district. Criminal trespass largely increased to 6,516 against 5,342 cases in 1864. The cases of theft in dwelling houses were 1,948 against 1,989, of cattle 357 against 300. Thefts above the value of Rs. 50 were 832 in number against 616 and thefts of cattle above the same value 801 against 648. Of those below the value of Rs. 50 there were 6,628 against 5,739; those of cattle below the same value were 2,808 against 2,464 in 1864. The number of persons committed during the year for receiving stolen property was 877 against 651 and for habitually dealing in it 28 against 8. For mischief 259 against 191 were committed and for offences against currency 27 against 31 cases in 1864. Those against public tranquillity rose from 886 to 1,229 but on the other hand criminal insult and annoyance decreased from 96 to 62 cases.

Prevention and Detection of Crime.—Great efforts were made to put down dacoitee. Patrolling greatly increased and efforts were made to get camels, but unless the Police can get the assistance of Rajpootana it is perfectly useless, as dacoits know they are perfectly safe if they can reach that place. With regard to professional offenders Major Hutchinson remarks that the ticket-of-leave is the only plan to keep them in check as then they would be brought under the surveillance of the police. All the police measures for the surveillance of bad characters were in full force throughout the year. In the Goorgaon district preventive measures were enforced against the Meenas, but the real difficulty is not so much to restrain them as to find means to enable them to earn an honest livelihood. If money were only forthcoming they might be reclaimed to the position of ordinary cultivators. The number of persons released from jail was 6,979 and under police surveillance 46,117 but those in the Cis-Indus and Trans-Indus districts under the surveillance of the police as bad characters were —Cis-Indus 12,007 against 12,600 in 1864, Trans-Indus 335 against 484 in 1864. It is to be hoped that when the new arrangements come into force, village responsibility will become a real working measure. At present dacoits admit that as long as they have the village chowkeedars on their side it is not worth while bribing the imperial police. This is very bad, as village chowkeedars should be the real check on criminals residing in their own village. Crime should be at once reported and by the village chowkeedars, and any attempt to control it by increasing the imperial police should be avoided. The river police adopted in the district of Mozuffurgurh to prevent

cattle lifting progressed favourably. The following table shows the working of the police in the cities of Lahore, Umritsur and Delhi:—

YEAR.	Number of all offences admitted to have occurred as shown in Appendix II.			Working of police in cognizable cases.				Value of property stolen and recovered.		
	Non-Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Non-Bailable.	Bailable.	Cases brought to trial per cent.	Persons discharged and acquitted per cent. on apprehensions.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.
Lahore, ... {1864, {1865,	270 356	1,111 1,018	1,381 1,374	66 44	99 100			17,398 27,261	8,597 2,966	20 10
Umritsur, {1864, {1865,	485 497	873 971	1,358 1,468	79 67	100 98			23,563 30,656	4,788 3,529	20 11
Delhi, ... {1864, {1865,	953 748	289 172	1,242 920	41 37	100 97			47,400 50,686	5,414 27,356	41 53
Total, {1864, {1865,	1,708 1,601	2,273 2,161	3,981 3,762	52 44	99 100			88,361 1,08,603	13,799 33,851	15 31

In Lahore with a population of 94,143, there was one policeman to 262 persons; in Umritsar with a population of 130,000 one to 261 and in Delhi with a population of 141,708 one to 306. The police in Umritsar considerably improved during the year as well as those in Lahore and Delhi. Non-bailable offences decreased 4 per cent. in Delhi since 1864 and in Delhi city 22 per cent.

Wild Beasts Destroyed.—

A N I M A L S.	Males.	Females.	Cubs.	Total number of animals killed.	Total amount of rewards paid.	NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED.						NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED.						TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.					
						Children.			Children.			Children.			Children.			Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
						Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Tigers, ...	17	3	3	23	311	3	3	32	33	71	9	1	3	...	13	12	4	35	33	64	...	...	...
Leopards, ...	161	32	66	259	1,714	3	3	32	33	71	9	1	3	...	13	12	4	35	33	64	...	...	...
Bears, ...	106	5	52	163	1,034	3	3	32	33	71	9	1	3	...	13	12	4	35	33	64	...	...	...
Wolves, ...	1,708	644	3,596	5,948	25,144	3	3	32	33	71	9	1	3	...	13	12	4	35	33	64	...	...	...
Total	1,992	684	3,717	6,393	28,203	3	3	32	33	71	9	1	3	...	13	12	4	35	33	64	...	...	...

Police Administration.—The strength of the force including Municipal Police was 19,813 of all grades; 1·6 per cent. were punished by the Judicial department against 2·1 per cent. in 1863; 605 men were dismissed by officers of the department against 565, and 1,144 against 925 were fined. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 3,133·3·6 against Rs. 3,202·13·9. The percentage of men dismissed was 3 against 3·2 and of men fined 5·7 against 5·2. Four men were punished for using violence to induce confes-

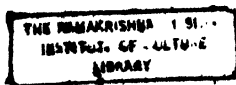
sion, 19 for taking gratifications and 55 for negligently allowing prisoners to escape. During the year a good deal was done in building stations, out-posts, lock-ups, &c. The number of resignations was 1,024 or 5.1 per cent. on the strength of the force. This is chiefly amongst constables who resign on account of the inadequate pay. The working of the Superannuation Fund proved satisfactory but the length of time it will remain solvent after the payment of pensions remains to be proved. It has not only lost some lucrative additional assets but Government have also reduced the amount of interest from 5 to 4½ per cent. on all invested monies.

Order by the Lieutenant Governor.—The Lieutenant Governor compares the crimes committed in the North West Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh and Central Provinces as well as England and Wales:—

PROVINCE	Popula- tion.	Ratio of mur- ders to po- pulation,	Ratio of rob- beries includ- ing dacoitees.	Ratio of lurk- ing house- trespasses and house breaking.	Ratio of thefts of all kinds.
N. W. P. (1864), ...	28,000,000	1 to 94,915	1 to 58,700	1 to 1,992	1 to 907
Punjab (1865), ...	15,000,000	1 to 49,834	1 to 69,124	1 to 2,197	1 to 1,119
Oudh (1864), ...	9,000,000	1 to 65,217	1 to 38,793	1 to 230	
C. Prov. (1865), ...	9,000,000	1 to 138,461	1 to 112,506	1 to 1,260	1 to 852
England and Wales, (1864), ..	20,000,000	1 to 149,250	1 to 32,207	1 to 5,243	1 to 250

The returns of offences unattended with violence are favourable to the Punjab but murders are more numerous than in other provinces. To prevent this a bill has been prepared providing a more severe punishment than that sanctioned by the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure. The non-bailable offences are on the increase but of the more heinous classes of crime a satisfactory decrease is observable except in cases of murder and attempted murder where the former increased 34 and the latter 14 in 1865. In cases of thefts His Honor puts down the increase to general causes and does not hold the police responsible for crimes over which they have no control. But for increases of crimes systematically committed

by habitual offenders he holds them responsible. It is certain that, during the last two or three years, owing to the great demand for cotton and cereal produce and to other causes, the wealth of the people has enormously increased. The enhanced receipts from octroi duties, the large increase in the ferry income, the increasing value of traffic passing over bridges, the remarkable buoyancy of the stamp revenue, are all indications of this fact. At the same time, the means for the safe custody and secure investment of this increased wealth have not improved, but rather the reverse. Wealth, in the form of cash and jewels, is still hoarded within mud walls, or locked in boxes which any key will open; goods are carelessly stored in insecure "godowns;" while, owing to the great demand for labour, large herds of cattle are left in charge of children instead of able-bodied men. Meanwhile the same cause which has increased the wealth of the people generally, has raised the price of provisions and the necessaries of life to almost famine rates, so as to press hardly upon the thieving classes and poorer portion of the population. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that thefts and burglaries should increase. With regard to receivers of stolen property His Honor is glad to find they have been successfully prosecuted and as to the surveillance over criminals he approves of the ticket-of-leave system but thinks it would afford opportunities for extortion on part of subordinate police. With reference to the Meenas His Honor cannot admit that land is necessary for obtaining an honest livelihood. The statement of wild beasts destroyed is satisfactory. His Honor has much pleasure in recording his general satisfaction with the results of the police administration for 1865, and this sums up the results of the Reports of the Police and of District officers. On the one hand violent crime on the frontier and poisoning cases have increased, and the Police have not been so successful in regard to these and some other classes of heinous crime as could be wished; some of the returns of crime are wanting in accuracy, and the system of criminal statistics calls for revision and improvement. On the other hand the state of crime in regard to offences against property bears favorable comparison with any other province in the Bengal Presidency; organized crime has, in general, decreased, and there is evidence of the improved efficiency of the police in the increased proportion of cognizable cases brought to trial, the increased percentage of convictions, the amount of stolen property recovered, in the large number of convictions of receivers



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of stolen goods, and in the marked success which has attended their efforts in dealing with the crime of dacoitee; they have placed under effectual surveillance one of the most dangerous of the thieving tribes of India; they have guarded 26 jails with a daily average of upwards of 10,000 prisoners, of whom only 10 escaped; they have protected the camps of 343 regiments and detachments on march, so that only 17 offences occurred therein, 11 of which were traced; they have done good service in collecting statistics of death and disease throughout the province: and lastly, there is concurrent testimony from different parts of the province that crime is better registered than formerly, that the police are less oppressive, and the people more ready to report and prosecute offences.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB.

1865.

THIS Report is submitted to the Punjab Government by A. A. Roberts, Esq., C. B., Judge of the Chief Court.

Statistics.—The number of regular suits instituted in the District and Small Cause Courts during the year, was 1,39,495 of which the 32 District Courts dealt with 1,10,705, eight Small Cause Courts with 22,904 and 9 Cantonment Magistrates' Courts with 5,886 being an increase of 35,782 over 1864. In 1861 the total number was 93,342, in 1862 it was 96,456, in 1863 it was 93,313 and in 1864 it was 103,713. Including cases pending from the previous year there was a total of 144,065 cases on the file, of which 137,881 or 96 per cent. were disposed of during the year, leaving 6,184 cases pending at its close. The increase of suits in District Courts is ascribed to Revenue Suits transferred to the civil side under Act 19 of 1865. Deducting revenue and summary suits there is still an increase of 13,547 of ordinary original civil suits. The largest number took place in the following 10 districts:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	Increase in 1865
Hooahyarpoor, ...	6,345	7,281	9,672	2,391
Lahore, ...	7,203	7,858	9,351	1,493
Umritsur, ...	6,876	8,172	8,793	621
Jullunder, ...	8,598	7,691	8,674	983
Goordaspore, ...	4,000	4,246	5,947	1,701
Loodiana, ...	4,095	5,300	5,508	208
Umballa, ...	4,816	5,073	5,418	345
Sealkote, ...	3,840	4,374	5,006	632
Peahawur, ...	4,310	3,961	4,786	825
Rawul Pindie, ...	2,969	3,494	4,202	708

This increase is attributed to the time allowed for admission of unregistered bonds for Rs. 50 and upwards expired on 31st September 1865, consequently a number of suits on unregistered bonds alleged to have been executed prior to the month of October 1859 were filed to save the statute of limitation making an increase of 4,148 suits on unregistered bonds. Although the greatest increase of suits is in the agricultural districts of Hooahyarpoor, Jullunder, Goordaspore and Moozuffurgurh, yet the number of suits for debts between bankers or traders and agriculturalists increased from 37,873 to 41,173, being 3,300 only, while the number of similar suits between the trading classes increased in a much more rapid ratio or from 15,148 to 22,504, being an increase of 7,356 cases.

Of the suits disposed of 51,537 or 37 per cent. were decided on their merits, 34,667 or 25 per cent. by confession, 25,233 or 18 per cent. were adjusted in court and 13,135 or 9 per cent. non-suited or struck off on default. Of contested suits 66 per cent. were decided in favour of plaintiffs and 34 per cent. in favour of defendants. The total number of suits instituted in the *Small Cause Courts* was 23,321. There were disposed of 22,895 or 98 per cent. Of these 5,456 or 24 per cent. were decided on merits in favour of plaintiff, 2,443 or 10 per cent. in favour of defendants. The total number of 7,899 or 34 per cent. was thus disposed of on their merits, 1,380 or 6 per cent. by arbitration, 6,442 or 28 per cent. on confession, 901 or 4 per cent. ex parte, 3,399 or 15 per cent. adjusted or withdrawn and 2,944 or 13 per cent. non-suited, struck off on default, &c. Of the 5,859 suits disposed of by Cantonment *Small Cause Courts*,



1,558 or 36 per cent. were decided on their merits, 2,606 or 44 per cent. by confession, 547 or 9 per cent. were adjusted or withdrawn and 402 or 7 per cent. were non-suited or struck off on default. Of contested suits 21 per cent. were decided in favour of plaintiff and 5 per cent. on defendant. Each Deputy Commissioner on an average disposed of 150 cases; each Assistant Commissioner of 327; each European Extra Assistant Commissioner of 473; each native Extra Assistant Commissioner of 361; each Tehsildar of 382; each Naib Tehsildar of 169; each Honorary Civil Judge of 92; each Judge of Small Cause Court of 2,861; and each Cantonment Judge of Small Cause Court of 650 cases. Each of the remaining 8 Cantonment Judges actually disposed on an average of 707 cases. The Native Judges disposed of rather more than half or 57 per cent. of the work. The general average duration was 17 days or one day more than last year. In the Small Cause Courts the average duration was only 6 days.

Appeals.—Appeals to Deputy Commissioners increased from 3,347 in 1864 to 6,196 last year. Of these 1,181 or 20 per cent. were rejected without being gone into; the rest, 4,673 or 80 per cent. were tried. Of these 2,563 or 54 per cent. were confirmed, 957 or 20 per cent. were reversed, and 1,153 or 25 per cent. were returned for reinvestigation. The average duration was 24 days against 15 days in 1864. The appeals to Commissioners numbered 5,559 to 3,707 in 1864; 4,157 were regular appeals and 1,402 special. Of those tried 2,400 or 61 per cent. were confirmed and 742 or 19 per cent. were returned for further investigation. The average duration was 43 days, the same as last year. The total appeals to the Judicial Commissioner increased from 490 to 645 in 1865; 440 were rejected. Of the 182 tried 89 or 48 per cent. were confirmed, 63 returned and 30 or 16 per cent. were modified or reversed, 22 remained pending. The average duration was 34 days but this was caused by one case being permitted to lie over for several months.

Miscellaneous Cases and Registration.—There were 78,994 miscellaneous cases before the District Courts, whereof 72,669 were disposed of; 40,695 decrees were executed during the year being increase of more than 9,000 on previous year. The total number of decrees granted during the year was 80,266, viz. 45,599 on trial and 34,667 on confession. Twelve sales of land were sanctioned during the year. There was an increase of 12,671 deeds registered this year, the total number being 52,012. Amount of fees levied was Rs. 41,833 against Rs. 31,876 in 1864. The total value of original suits disposed of was Rs. 1,05,10,489

against Rs 62,15,309 in 1864, an increase of Rs. 42,95,180. Deducting Rs. 5,40,409 for revenue and summary suits, the value of ordinary civil suits was Rs. 99,53,062 or Rs. 37,37,753 more than in 1864. The total cost of litigation was Rs. 6,57,193 or 6.48 per cent. The following shows the original cases civil, revenue, and summary, which were disposed of during the year in the Civil Courts of the Province :—

		Number of suits.	Average va lue.	Average costs.	Percentage of costs to value.
Not Exceeding	Rs. 4	10,955	3 0	1 4 6	43 00 0
Do.	8	15,326	6 0	1 4 7	21 00 0
Do.	12	16,325	10 6	1 6 1	13 00 0
Do.	16	31,116	14 5	1 6 9	10 00 0
Do.	32	28 440	25 5	2 12 0	11 00 0
Do.	64	18,751	51 0	5 5 0	10 09 0
Do.	150	10,873	113 0	10 12 5	9 00 0
Do.	300	3,913	247 0	21 13 0	8 00 5
Do.	800	1,517	570 0	43 0 0	7 00 5
Do.	1,600	388	1,277 0	74 0 0	5 00 75
Do.	3,000	154	2,431 0	139 0 0	6 00 75
Do.	5,000	54	4,122 0	244 0 0	6 00 0
Do.	10,000	35	7,635 0	312 0 0	4 00 0
Do.	50,000	30	20,812 0	637 0 0	3 00 0
Do.	50,000	4	7,64,639 0	5,542 0 0	0 00 75

From the above we see that 10,000 of the poorest people have to bear the excessive costs of litigation and are kept in a constant state of debt. Mr. Roberts expresses his opinion that the only remedy is to consolidate the institution stamps and tulu-bana and to assimilate the revised institution stamp to the institution fee in the Small Cause Courts, viz. 12 50 and 12 per cent. on the claim up to Rs. 1,000 and thereafter a reduced scale, decreasing as the value of the suits increases. Looking at it in a financial point, the institution stamp on the value of the litigation during the past year was Rs. 4,45,131 and the cost of the civil judicial establishment was Rs. 9,60,000 or Rs. 5,74,869 more than the income from institution stamps, therefore the scale suggested would be about 10 per cent. on the entire litigation and would yield at least 10 lakhs per annum, covering the present cost of the civil judicial establishment.

General.—Mr. Roberts believes that the state of the department

of justice in the Punjab will bear favourable comparison with that of any other part of India. Notwithstanding an increase of upwards of 13,000 suits all but 4 per cent. were disposed of in an average period of 17 days. The total number of appeals preferred during the year was 12,369 against in the North-Western Provinces 12,896, of orders 3,734 were interfered with against 3,804 in the North-West Provinces. Of 50,000 appeals from the orders of the Civil Courts, one-third are not upheld, Mr. Roberts considers this to be a serious evil and attributes the effects to the administration being defective. He urgently recommends a thorough reorganization of our judicial system by a judicious association of European and Native officers in every contested case or a combination of the moral qualities and Western knowledge and principles of the former, with the intimate acquaintance of the languages, habits, and feelings of the country which the latter possess.

Orders of Government.—The Lieutenant Governor notices the large increase of civil suits during the year. The number of suits in the Punjab, with a population of 15,000,000 persons, is nearly equal to the annual number of suits in Bengal with a population of 37,000,000; is more than twice the annual number of suits in the N. W. Provinces with a population of 28,000,000; and nearly eight times the number of suits in Oudh with a population of 9,000,000. While in Bengal, in 1864, the average value of civil suits was Rs. 555, and in N. W. Provinces Rs. 274, the average value of civil suits in the Punjab in 1865 (excluding two suits of exceptionally high value in the Delhi district) was Rs. 50 only; in fact, of the 1,31,817 suits instituted in the Punjab Courts, 96,843 were for sums not exceeding Rs. 32, the greater portion being suits for parole or bonded debts and debts on account. These results are doubtless mainly owing to the system of cheap and speedy procedure which has long obtained in the Punjab. The annually increasing number of petty suits shows that the existing scale of costs is not preventive of free resort to the courts, and that its reduction is not desirable. His Honor is glad to perceive from the Reports of district officers, and from the promptitude and despatch of their procedure, that the working of the Small Cause Courts has proved to be generally successful. With regard to the revision of the schedule of institution stamps for plaints, His Honor considers that a reduction is not necessary, and would have the duty looked upon as a *penalty* not as a tax by those who have wrongly resorted to law. The Lieutenant Governor considers that everything should be done to improve the courts, but he

doubts if the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner with two subordinate native officials for the decision of civil suits would be more satisfactory for the carrying out of work than the present system. Before passing a final opinion upon the subject, His Honor would wish to have before him the views of Mr. Roberts' colleague, and those of the more experienced judicial officers in the Province.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1865.

THIS report is submitted by J. S. Campbell, Esq., Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, and reviewed by the Chief Commissioner.

Criminal Justice.—The total number of offences committed was 33,576 against 30,654 in 1864, an increase of 2,922 or 10 per cent. The cases cognizable by the police were 22,297 and non-cognizable 11,279 against 18,900 and 11,754 respectively, in 1864. This increase of 18 per cent. was entirely in petty crimes and offences, whilst those of a more heinous nature decreased. Robberies were 76 to 54 and dacoities 32 to 25. Murder was about the same as last year or 95 to 92 cases. On the other hand theft (not cattle) increased from 9,019 to 9,618, house-breaking 5,233 to 6,886, and breaches of the police acts 447 to 1,461. This increase is attributed to the better reporting of crime, and to the high price of grain during the year. But Mr. Campbell considers that our system in part is cause of this increase. Owing to the great distance from Courts of Justice and the time required to prosecute, sufferers of a small amount would much rather loose their property than be put to the personal inconvenience of attending. This encourages petty crime. The increase in prosecutions under the Police Act is ascribed to the strictness of the executive authorities. In Nagpore district the number of cases increased from 58 to 700 in 1865.

Offences against currency were 72 against 92 in 1864, 89 persons were tried, 30 discharged, 14 on enquiry before the Magistrate, and 35 convicted. There were 26 cases of culpable homicide, 46 persons arrested, 25 committed and the remainder discharged; 41 persons were brought up for rape, 11 were committed and 30 discharged. Cattle theft decreased from 151 to 64

cases, in 50 apprehensions were made, 1,116 persons were tried and 1,537 convicted. There were 532 against 421 cases of receiving stolen property; 6,891 against 5,241 cases of lurking house trespass; 222 against 100 of vagrancy; 13 against 25 of forgery; 898 against 1,162 cases for defamation; 86 cases of taking illegal gratification; 291 against 164 cases of "disobedience of orders;" 44 persons were convicted of bribery. There were 124 cases of insult to a public servant in court and 41 against 51 cases of negligently suffering escape from confinement; 277 persons against 84 last year were punished for offences affecting public health. There were 44 against 64 cases of extortion, 476 against 555 cases of dishonest misappropriation, 309 against 403 cases of petty mischief, 122 against 88 cases of adultery and 146 against 221 cases of enticing or detaining with criminal intent married woman. The number of persons punished for breaches of jail discipline was 606 against 273 in 1864, of the Salt Law 426 against 359 and of the Stamp Act 889 against 342. The following table shows how the judicial work of the provinces was distributed:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of cases for disposal.	Number of persons for disposal.	Number of persons committed to the Sessions Court or convicted.	Percentage of persons committed to the Sessions Court or convicted.	Number of persons undisposed of at the end of the year.
Nagpore	2,993	4,727	3,265	69	15
Jubbulpore	2,503	3,981	2,287	58	7
Saugor	2,251	4,023	2,750	68	4
Bhindara	1,364	3,070	2,206	72	12
Chanda	1,337	3,305	2,469	75	...
Raepore	1,260	2,310	1,732	75	2
Hoshungabad	1,141	1,999	1,271	65	32
Nursingpore	1,017	1,878	1,138	60	22
Seonee	971	1,810	1,022	56	7
Chindwara	924	1,847	1,428	77	3
Nimar	915	1,535	794	51	5
Baitool	911	1,762	991	58	...
Belaspore	857	1,466	1,081	74	...
Dumoh	540	898	611	68	...
Mundla	540	1,280	836	66	...
Wardah	492	1,096	789	72	6
Sambulpore	405	794	630	80	2
Upper Godavery	185	311	234	75	...
Total	20,606	38,095	25,534	67	117

The total number of cases tried by Magistrates during the year was 20,606 against 19,321 in 1864, an increase of 1,541. Cases brought up by the police were 8,707 against 6,909, cases taken up on complaints 11,897 against 12,154 in 1864. This shows an increase of 1,798 entirely in police cases whilst cases on complaint decreased 257; a large number of complaints are summarily rejected on examination of complainant. The number of persons transported for 7 years was 52 against 25 in 1864, and the number imprisoned for 5 years 11 against 28: 5,040 against 6,263 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment of two years and under, 1,574 were fined in addition to being imprisoned and 297 were whipped in addition to imprisonment. The following shows the number of persons imprisoned, whipped and fined during last two years:—

Years.	Imprisonment with or without other punishment add- ed.	Whipping only.	Fine only.
1864 	6,263	1,284	13,182
1865 	5,040	4,063	15,220

The average term of imprisonment adjudged by Magistrates was 7 and 8 months, while in Chutteesgurrh division it was 13 and 14 months, owing to 29 persons sentenced to transportation for 7 years. The number of persons fined was 16,852 amounting to Rs. 1,77,895 or an average of Rs. 10·8 each. When fine was the only punishment the average was Rs. 8 whereas when it was in addition to imprisonment the average was Rs. 32. The amount realized during the year was Rs. 1,25,371 or 70 per cent. of fines inflicted. Rs. 21,923 was ordered to be paid as compensation to sufferers; 338 persons had to find security for good behaviour. Of 298 persons who had to pay Rs. 827 as compensation to those against whom they brought frivolous complaints only Rs. 5 remained unpaid. The number of witnesses discharged the same day they arrived at Court was 85 against 91 per cent. in 1864. Appeals to Magistrates of districts were 266 against 278, criminal appeals 359; of these 107 were rejected, the orders of the Lower Courts were upheld in 200 cases. The percentage of appeals to total persons convicted by all Magistrates was 2½, 167 cases were committed to the Sessions Court,

263 persons were convicted and 122 acquitted. The acquittals were 32 per cent. to 68 per cent. of convictions against 20 and 80 per cent. in 1864. The average duration of cases taken up on complaint was 6 days. The percentage of stolen property recovered was 32 against 53 in 1864. Of 359 appeals 9 remained pending at the end of the year. The general average duration of cases was 21 days; 164 against 214 cases were tried at the periodical Sessions, the average duration was 50 days. The number of persons sentenced to death by Sessions Courts was 62 against 22 in 1864; this increase was owing to Commissioners not sentencing to the minor punishment in cases of murder. 22 against 54 persons appealed to Judicial Commissioner, and only 1 was acquitted. Of 123 persons brought up before Judicial Commissioner as being dealt with illegally, 36 orders were confirmed, 18 modified and 69 persons were acquitted. The system of having evidence recorded in the handwriting of the officers themselves proved successful as bringing both officers and parties concerned into more immediate communication. The number of cases decided by Honorary Magistrates during the year was 4,114; of these 1,059 were disposed of by the 15 Magistrates of Nagpore. On the whole, the Deputy Commissioners who have reported on the subject speak favourably of the assistance given by the landholders of their districts,—Bhundara and Hoshungabad especially. The reports from Jubbulpore and Mundla are not so favourable. 9583/

Civil Justice.—The total number of cases instituted was 39,188 involving Rs. 31,24,495 against 32,655 involving Rs. 20,02,965 in 1864 or an increase of 20 per cent. This is ascribed to the new Limitation Law, Act XIV. of 1859, coming into force in the Central Provinces from 1st May of 1864 whereby an extra number of cases was filed in April. The divisions of Chutteesgurrh, Nerbudda and Jubbulpore show an increase of 8,331 and 12 per cent. respectively. Of the 39,188 cases instituted 42 per cent. were under Rs. 20, 29 per cent. between Rs. 20 and 50, 25 per cent. between Rs. 50 and 300, 3 per cent. above that figure and 1 per cent. above Rs. 5,000. The decrease in cases before the Court of Small Causes of Nagpore is attributed to several changes taking place during the year and want of confidence being placed in those in authority. In Cantonment Courts the decrease in litigation was the result of the introduction of a more formal procedure than was formerly in force, when the same officer decided Civil suits under Act III. of 1857. On the other hand a very large increase took place in the districts of Hoshungabad and Nursingpore, viz. 85 and 40 per cent. res-

pectively, and in the districts of Belaspore and Sumbulpore it reached 152 and 153 per cent. The percentage of cases dismissed in default was 15 against 12 in 1864. In the district of Wurdah the high percentage is owing to the isolated situation of the Sudder Courts. The Cantonment Small Cause Courts and the Small Cause Courts of Nagpore and Jubbulpore show the lowest percentage. Cases compromised were the same as last year, viz. 13 per cent. In 84 per cent. of suits brought, defendants confessed judgment. *Ex parte* decisions rose from 9 to 11 per cent. In Jubbulpore district and in Small Cause Court cases the proportion decided by arbitration was 5 per cent. Otherwise in only 1 per cent. of the suits disposed of did the parties apply for arbitration. Of cases tried on their merits 25 per cent. were disposed of, 58 per cent. in favour of plaintiff, 23 per cent. in favour of defendant, and 19 per cent. partly in favour of each. 343 against 544 cases were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases was 16 against 11 days in 1864 the average value of suits was Rs. 77 against Rs. 60. In the Nerbudda division it was Rs. 91 against 48 or an increase of 90 per cent., on the other hand in Chutteesgurh it fell from Rs. 90 to 56. The average cost of each case was Rs. 7 to 5 in 1864, in Nagpore Rs. 15½ or 14 per cent.

Appeals.—Appeals to Deputy Commissioners were less in number than in 1864 or 691 to 517. The orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 450 cases; 43 were modified, 112 reversed, and 79 returned for reinvestigation. The appeals to Commissioners numbered 291 to 357 in 1864, of these 273 were disposed of and 18 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 36 against 187 days in 1864. The number of Special Appeals was 19, of these 18 were disposed of; in 9 or 50 per cent. the orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 4 reversed and 3 were returned for reinvestigation. Of 11 cases reviewed by the Judicial Commissioner 7 were returned. The percentage of decrees reversed to appeals heard was 23 against 26 in 1864. Tehseeldars disposed of 65 per cent. against 70 of all the cases.

Miscellaneous.—There were 21,795 against 17,937 cases of execution of decrees in 1864, 7435 were executed in full, 6,768 in part and 1,057 were pending at the close of the year, 571 persons were imprisoned, of whom 57 were released under the insolvent clause of the Procedure Code, 1,239 claims to attached property were instituted, 594 decided in favour of claimant, 371 against him and the remainder struck off in default. The greater proportion of suits, 32,928 or 84 per cent., were for simple debt,

and that nearly two-thirds of these were on unregistered bonds. In 22 per cent. the parties to the suits were bankers and traders on the one part and agriculturists on the other, and in 10 per cent. both parties belonged to the trading classes. The jurisdiction of the several Civil Courts was finally determined by the passing of the Central Provinces' Courts Act.

Orders of the Local Government.—The decrease in heinous crimes is highly satisfactory. Instructions should be given in regard to the watching persons known to be receivers of stolen property with a view to bring them to trial. The increase in prosecutions for offences against the Excise and Stamp Act is observed with satisfaction. Mr. Temple considers that special attention should be given by Magistrates regarding the investigation of complainant's story before bringing non-cognizable cases on the file. Every effort should be made to put down taking illegal gratification. The Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction the efficiency of the police department but would wish attention to be given to the fact that police do not show as arrested all persons whom they temporarily take in charge. With regard to the incorrect returns of the duration of cases the Chief Commissioner would wish more care evinced. The system of recording evidence by officers in their own handwriting the Chief Commissioner is glad to find has proved satisfactory. The assistance rendered by district landholders to Magistrates is creditable. The general result of the Appellate Returns continues to be creditable to the Officers as a body, and to show that they are careful in their decisions.

Civil Justice.—The Chief Commissioner considers that the great difficulty of finding men among the Tehseeldars with sufficient qualifications for Civil Judges has arisen from the employment of the foreign and alien Hindostanee language. It would be better to have Tehseeldars who are conversant with the Mahratta language than superior Tehseeldars who might be Hindostanees and foreigners. The increase of litigation in the Belaspore and Sumbulpore districts was highly satisfactory. The Chief Commissioner notes with satisfaction that the appellate business of the Courts is progressing favourably. The returns of the working of the Jubbulpore Small Cause Courts was on the whole satisfactory. The commencement made towards the formation of a Native Bar is an important fact in the judicial history of the year 1865. Mr. Temple would wish to see the numbers of this Bar increase greatly.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1865.

THIS report is submitted by James Simson, Esq., Register to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

Excluding the four Small Cause Courts of Benares, Allahabad, Agra and Dehra Doon and the Courts in the province of Kumaon, the number of original suits and appeals was 68,155 against 66,732 in 1864 being an increase of 1,423. Of these 57,372 were original suits and 10,783 appeals, against 56,383 of the former and 10,349 of the latter. Inclusive of the Small Cause Courts and the Courts in Kumaon the income of regular litigation amounted to Rs. 77,695 as compared with Rs. 86,319 in 1864. The decrease in regular suits and appeals is attributed to the operation of Act XIV. of 1859 which necessitated the institution of many suits before 20th March 1865 and also to the extension to Gurhwal of the Stamp Act in regard to bonds. The increase of 1,423 suits in the Civil Courts is almost entirely in original suits, and is partly due to the operation of Section 17 Act XVI. of 1864, in the falling in of the several shorter periods of limitation prescribed by Act XIV. of 1859, and a general increase of trade. Of 83,207 cases for disposal, 58,123 were decided on trial, and 67,823 finally disposed of, 6,106 being transferred to other courts and 9,278 left pending at the close of the year against 9,112 in 1864. There was an increase of 3,278 in the number of cases decided on trial, and 2,486 in that of suits finally disposed of. The time necessary to clear off the arrears in Judges' Courts was 2 months 9 days against 2 months and 28 days in 1864; in Principal Sudder Ameen's Court it was 3 months 14 days against 2 months 24 days; in Sudder Ameen's Courts it was 26 days against 1 month 13 days and in Moonsiffs' Courts 28 days against 1 month and 1 day. The number of cases pending more than a year decreased from 113 to 35; 18 of the 35 were remanded by the Sudder Court towards the close of the year. The number of cases finally disposed of was 74,107 against 71,609 in 1864, being an average of 4,117 regular suits and appeals disposed of in each district against 3,978 in 1864. Of 67,823 cases of regular litigation 6,945 were decided *ex parte*, 14,324 on confession, 1,859 by arbitration, 2,805 were dismissed on default, 6,895 adjusted or withdrawn, and 34,995 decided on their merits. This shews a proportion of 10 per cent. disposed of *ex parte*, 21 per

cent. on confession, 3 per cent. by arbitration, 4 per cent. dismissed on default, 10 per cent. adjusted or withdrawn, and 52 per cent. decided on their merits. The percentage of *ex-parte* decisions was 1 more than in 1864 owing to suits being mostly undefended, so as to lessen costs on *bond fide* claims. There was a decrease of 1 per cent. in "confessions of judgment;" the new Registration Law had not yet had any effect in diminishing the ratio of these cases. The proportion of cases adjusted or withdrawn diminished by 2 per cent. The number of cases decided on their merits increased 2 per cent. notwithstanding an increase of litigation in the Civil Courts during the year. The number of miscellaneous cases instituted was 1,25,269 against 1,47,986 in 1864, a decrease of 22,717 cases owing to the great influx of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the latter part of the year to save the period of limitation prescribed by Act XIV. of 1859 and XI. of 1861. The number of such cases decided on their merits was 83,795 against 82,606; and finally disposed of 147,460 against 127,906. The number pending was reduced from 38,443 to 16,624 of which 31 against 19 were of more than one year's standing. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 73,360 against 96,446 in 1864; the cause of decrease is the same as effected the decrease of miscellaneous cases generally. Out of 94,834 applications disposed of, 21,360 or 23 per cent. were fully executed against 29 per cent. in 1864; 18,156 or 19 per cent. against 21 per cent. were partially executed, and 53 per cent. was struck off in default: 12,530 cases appealable to the Civil Courts were decided by the Revenue authorities against 15,101 in 1864.

Of the appealable cases disposed of 2,739 or 23 per cent. were appealed to the Zillah Judges against 13 per cent. in 1864. Out of 2,842 cases of appeal disposed of by the Zillah Judges, 1,490 decisions were confirmed and 890 or 31 per cent. reversed or modified against 43 per cent. in the previous year. This result is satisfactory. Mr. Vansittart remarks, the increase of litigation in the Judge's Court is on appeals from decrees passed by Revenue authorities under Act X. of 1859 and is owing to proprietors serving notices of enhancement relying on the fairness of Government while cultivators on the other hand usually sue on the plea that the money rates of rent fixed 30 and 40 years ago are perpetual rates. With reference to the regularity of the procedure observed by the Revenue Authorities in the decision of these cases Mr. Spankie during the year kept an entry of all cases, and a copy of the entries was sent regularly to the Collector and circulated to his subordinates and by this means

errors and irregularities were stopped. There were 24 cases involving false verification of written documents and 47 were committed for trial, of whom 21 were convicted and 19 acquitted. In the previous year there were 31 cases, 50 commitments, 15 convictions and 27 acquittals; 32 cases of false evidence were prosecuted criminally and 57 commitments made. In these 21 persons were convicted and 38 acquitted. Under Section 170, Act XXV. of 1861 relating to cases of forgery, action was taken in 18 cases, 78 persons were committed for trial, 10 were convicted and 51 were acquitted. The following is an abstract of cases under the punitive Sections:—

YEAR.	Operation of Section 24, Act VIII. of 1859.				Operation of Section 169, Act XXV. of 1861.				Operation of Section 170, Act VIII. of 1859.			
	Cases committed.	Persons committed.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Cases committed.	Persons committed.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Cases committed.	Persons committed.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1865	24	47	21	19	32	57	21	38	18	78	10	51
1864	31	50	15	27	39	58	21	38	26	79	26	38

The results are not satisfactory. But the occasional judicious exercise of the power conferred on the judiciary under these provisions is calculated to check in some degree, if not to repress, the crimes of forgery and perjury, at one time so prevalent in connection with the litigation of the Civil Courts.

The average duration of suits was 4 months and 25 days in the Courts of Zillah Judges against 3 months and 26 days the previous year, owing to many cases of old standing pending on the Judge's file; 2 months and 17 days in Principal Sudder Ameens, 20 days in Sudder Ameens, and 26 days in Moonsiff's Courts. Out of 67,823 suits decided in all the Courts, both the parties were present in 34,218 or 82 per cent.; in 10,827 the defendants alone were present, in 9,956 the plaintiffs only appeared, while in the remaining 12,822 cases neither of the parties appeared in Court, thus showing that in original cases personal attendance was the rule. The mitigatory provisions of Section 243 in respect to the lease or mortgage of the share of the judgment debtor, at the instance of the Civil Courts, were put in force in the cases of 10 villages

and 142 shares of villages. Temporary alienation was similarly effected under Section 244 in the cases of 1 village and 211 shares. Altogether 25 entire villages and 1,450 shares were sold in the execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts against 35 villages and 1,804 shares in 1864. The number of debtors imprisoned in execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts was 586 against 473 in the previous year. The total amount of the decrees on account of which they were imprisoned amounted to Rs. 4,17,672 against 1,48,111 in 1864. The number of original suits disposed of by Zillah Judges was 178 against 164 in the previous year. The number of original suits and appeals decided by these Judges in the year commencing with the last quarter of 1864 was 5,892. The number of appeals from these to the Sudder Court in 1865 was 1,567 or 27 per cent. Of 1,066 appeals disposed of, the Court confirmed the decisions in 593 and reversed those in 401 or 38 per cent., 72 were otherwise disposed of. 31 against 37 per cent. of the decisions of the Principal Sudder Ameens were appealed to higher authority, 36 against 29 per cent. were modified or reversed. The following statement shows the results of the appeals preferred to the Zillah Judges from the decisions of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs:—

Court.	Number of appealable cases decided.	Number of cases appealed.	Appeals modified and reversed.	Appeals confirmed.	Percentage.		
					Of cases appealed to appealable cases decided.	Of decisions reversed or modified.	
						To number of appeals decided.	To number of appealable cases decided.
Sudder Ameens ...	3,627	1,303	474	891	36	33	13
Moonsiffs ...	19,888	4,974	1,481	2,983	25	31	7

The number of civil suits instituted in all Courts for real property was 4,984; for debts on bonds 37,752; the number of other suits was 14,297 making a total of 57,033. The proportion of suits for real property to the total number of suits was 9 per cent., and of suits for bond debts to the total number was

66 per cent. The percentage of suits for bond debts in 1864 was 64 and of suits for real property 10 per cent. Inclusive of penalties the value of stamps filed in the Courts of the Judges and their subordinates amounted to Rs. 9,16,290-6 from which Rs. 19,101-12 were refunded on razeenamahs leaving a net total of Rs. 8,97,188-10 realized against Rs. 8,65,724-5 in 1864. This increase is very satisfactory. The cost of the salaries and establishments of the Zillah and Subordinate Judges amounted to Rs. 10,15,196 12-7 so that on the whole the net cost of the civil judiciary exclusive of the Sudder Courts amounted to Rs. 1,18,008-2-7. The value of the stamps filed in the Sudder Court during the year was Rs. 92,589-8 of which Rs. 10,031 were deducted for razeenamahs, leaving a net total of Rs. 82,558-8. The total cost of the Sudder Court amounted to Rs. 2,90,041-0-4 showing that the actual cost of the Court to Government was Rs. 2,07,482-8-4. During the year 1865 in the North-Western Provinces, 67,823 original suits and appeals involving an aggregate value of Rs. 2,52,88,320 and of costs Rs. 21,04,563 were disposed of. The average value of each suit was Rs. 373 and the average cost Rs. 31; the percentage of costs to value was Rs. 8.

The Sudder Court.—Forty-nine regular appeals were pending on the Civil file of the Sudder Court on 1st January 1865 against 360 on the same date in 1864. 129 regular appeals were admitted against 141; 118 were disposed of against 452; and 60 were pending on 31st December against 49. There were 474 special appeals pending on 1st January 1865 against 2,069 on the same date last year; 1,684 were admitted against 1,541; 1,472 were disposed of against 3,136; and 686 were pending on 31st December against 474 on 31st December 1864. The increase of cases pending is ascribed to the failure of the health of one of the Judges for several months. Of the regular appeals decided by the Court 2 were dismissed on default against 6 in 1864; 2 were adjusted or withdrawn against 7; 66 were confirmed against 246; in 29 against 60 they were amended; 15 against 123 were reversed and 4 against 9 were remanded. Of the special appeals 117 against 173 were dismissed on default; 843 against 2,059 were confirmed; 39 against 64 were amended; 152 against 355 were reversed; 305 against 469 were remanded and 16 were adjusted or withdrawn being the same as last year. The percentage of special appeals reversed, modified and remanded was 34. The average duration of suits was 2 months and 26 days.

The system of employing *Sale Amceens* on fixed salaries in

the Civil Courts proved satisfactory, the aggregate net gain amounted to Rs. 32,141-11-10.

Small Cause Courts of Benares, Allahabad, Agra and Dehra Doon.—The total number of suits instituted in the four Small Cause Courts during the year was 6,210 against 6,331 in 1864. A decrease of 250 cases took place in the Agra Court which is attributed to the Sudder Court's ruling that a mortgagee who sues on a bond in the Small Cause Court is held to waive his lien on the real property mortgaged. Of the 6,210 suits instituted, 2,637 were for bond debts. The following statement gives the various descriptions of suits instituted in each Court :—

Name of Small Cause Courts.	Bond debts.	Shop debts.	Book Account debts.	For personal property.	"Dust Girdan" claims.	For rent.	For damages.	For wages.	For money due on written contract.
Benares ...	1,136	453	189	176	114	85	70	55	21
Allahabad ...	621	209	202	6	242	77	48	138	254
Agra ...	813	104	174	176	261	82	11	47	119
Dehra Doon ...	67	.	73	36	42	4	8	56	41

A very large proportion of suits instituted in the Benares district were for "shop debts," and suits for "money due on written contracts" were very numerous in the Allahabad Court. Of 6,417 cases for disposal during the year 6,284 were disposed of, leaving 133 pending at the close of the year against 166 similarly pending at the end of 1864. Of the cases disposed of 18 against 17 per cent. were decided *ex parte* and a proportion of 10 per cent. in the ordinary Civil Courts in 1865. 2,049 cases were decided on confession of judgment or 33 against 34 per cent. in the previous year. In Agra it was 38 per cent. In the Small Cause Courts the number of suits decided on their merits was 1,876 or 30 per cent. against 29 per cent. in 1864, and the average percentage in the Civil Courts of the North Western Provinces was 52 per cent. A much higher proportion of cases was decided on their merits in the Small Cause Courts of Dehra Doon than in the other three.

Of 5,026 cases of applications for the execution of decrees disposed of, 1,549 or 31 per cent. were completely executed and 614 or 12 per cent. partially executed against 31 and 10 per cent.

respectively in 1864. In the Court of Benares the percentage of applications fully executed of those disposed of is 32 against 44 per cent., in Allahabad 35 against 33 per cent., in Agra 19 against 25 per cent., and in Dehra Doon 59 per cent., the applications executed in full in the Dehra Doon Court is considered very satisfactory. 678 applications were also made for the sale of immovable property of judgment debtors under Section 11, Act XLII. of 1860 and subsequently under Section 20, Act XI. of 1865; 11 shares of land and 220 shares in immovable property of other description was sold. The average duration of cases decided in the Small Cause Court of Benares was same as last year, viz. 8 days; Allahabad 6 against 7; Agra 15 against 16; and Dehra Doon 6. The procedure of the Dehra Doon Court from its summary nature reduced the average duration of suits and is in this respect adapted to the wants of the community of Mussoorie where the population is always fluctuating and consists mainly of Europeans who are unacquainted with the system of appeal of the ordinary District Courts.

The total value of Stamps filed in the Small Cause Courts amounted to Rs. 40,403 against Rs. 40,695 10 in 1864, the amount refunded for razeenamahs was Rs. 701 leaving a net total of Rs. 39,702 realized. In addition to the above the amount realized from penalties imposed on account of documents being insufficiently stamped was Rs. 6181; by fines Rs. 115-2-6; and Rs. 4,667-0-5 as surplus tulubana. The net income of the four Courts amounted to Rs. 45,102-3-11 against Rs. 46,687-4-1 from the three Courts in 1864. The total cost of the Courts and their establishments was Rs. 46,483-5-6 in 1866 showing a loss to Government of Rs. 1,381-1-7. The Courts of Benares and Agra show a gain of Rs. 3,601-15 11 while on the other hand the Allahabad Court owing to the high salary of the Judge shows a deficit of Rs. 6,283-12-6. Of 34 applications for a new trial in the Benares Court, 28 were summarily struck off, 4 reversed or modified and 2 were pending at the close of the year. In the Allahabad Court there were 32 applications, 24 struck off, 2 maintained, and 6 reversed or modified, in the Agra Court there were 190 cases for disposal, of which 53 were pending at the close of 1864, 76 were struck off, 12 maintained, 18 reversed or modified and 84 pending, and in Dehra Doon there were 21 applications, 10 struck off, 2 maintained, and 9 reversed or modified, the Agra Returns are not considered satisfactory. Owing to the small number of references made to the Sudder Court on

points of law, the Court had not an opportunity of forming an opinion regarding the judicial aptitude of the Judges of the Small Cause Courts.

Orders of Government.—With regard to the large number of pending cases in the Goruckpore and Ghazeepore districts the Lieutenant Governor considers that increased exertion is necessary on part of the Principal Sudder Ameen, as well as on the part of those in authority in the Moradabad district who are responsible for the unfavourable condition of the civil files. Considerable improvement will also be looked for next year in the reduction of pending cases in the Shahjehanpore district. The diminution of cases from 135 to 35 pending more than a year, the Lieutenant Governor considers very satisfactory. Of the number of cases finally disposed of the general result is good. The Lieutenant Governor is gratified to find an improvement in the proportion of cases decided on their merits but on the other hand he regrets that inaccuracies still occur in the Returns of cases under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 appealable to the Judge. With reference to appeals from decisions under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863, the Lieutenant Governor considers that great differences of opinion often exist with respect to the true application of these Acts. For instance when a Judge and the Revenue officers in a district have adopted opposite views, the number of appeals will be large, and reversal and modification of decision by the Superior Court may not by any means be a correct test of the soundness of the original judgment. Further, with regard to Mr. Vansittart's remarks on appeals, the Lieutenant Governor was under the impression that it was permanence of existing rates during the currency of the present settlement and not absolute perpetuity for which the Mouroosee ryots in temporarily settled districts contended. With respect to the proceedings of the Zemindars in enhancing the rates of rent upon their ryots on the eve of a permanent settlement, His Honor will draw the attention of the Board of Revenue to the circumstance. The Lieutenant Governor approves of the course adopted with respect to the circulation of Mr. Spankie's remarks to Zillah Judges and recommends the keeping up a record of irregularities with a view to their correction and future avoidance. The prosecutions under Section 24 Act VIII. of 1859 and Section 169 Act XXV. of 1861 is satisfactory. The Lieutenant Governor regrets to find the average duration of cases in the Judge's Court had increased owing to the dilatoriness of Mr. Power but hopes great im-

provement will take place during the current year. The return for the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Goruckpore is very unsatisfactory, on the other hand the decrease of the averages in the Sudder Ameens' and Moonsiffs' Courts is satisfactory. The increase in the value of stamps filed in the Civil Courts is satisfactory. The Lieutenant Governor trusts that every exertion will be made by the Judges of all grades to maintain the purity and efficiency of the judicial administration. The returns of the working of the Small Cause Courts with the exception of Agra were on the whole favourable and the Judges had performed their work in a satisfactory manner.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1865.

THIS report is submitted by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

General Statistics.—The total number of persons for trial was 98,115 against 95,940 in 1864 being an increase of 2,175. Compared with the returns of 1855, exclusive of the Saugor and Delhi territories there was an increase of 14,271 persons for trial. This increase is principally in heinous offences which rose from 23,967 to 26,108 in 1865, while bailable offences only increased from 71,973 to 72,007. This latter result was expected, owing to the very large increase which occurred in 1864 compared with 1863. Crimes and offences ascertained to have been committed similarly increased from 87,399 to 92,809 in 1865, the increase in heinous offences rose from 46,281 to 51,504 in 1865 and in petty offences from 41,118 to 41,305. The general increase of crime throughout the country was owing to the scarcity of grain and the high prices of the necessities of life. The number of principal offences against property was 47,261 against 43,347 in 1864 and of persons brought to trial 21,960 against 18,973 showing a satisfactory increase. There were 28,809 against 28,081 cases of theft; 1,623 against 1,346 of receiving stolen property dishonestly; 376 against 360 of robbery; and 16,463 against 13,560 of House-breaking. The number of offences affecting the human body was :—

		1864.	1865.
Murder,	...	310	335
Culpable homicide,	...	188	203
Grievous hurt,	...	87	89
Rape,	...	169	154
Dacoity simple,	...	67	89
Ditto aggravated,	...	8	9

No cases of thuggee were reported. The number of cases of administering stupifying drugs with criminal intent decreased from 45 to 41 in 1865. River dacoity on the Jumna was stopped, owing to the use of extra police at the expense of offending village communities. One case of attempted *Suttee* was prevented by the police. The increase in the number of persons for trial accused of petty offences from 63,621 in 1862 to 61,498, 71,973, and 72,007 in 1863, 1864, and 1865 respectively, is indicative of the satisfactory feeling entertained by the natives of the country in regard to the working of the Criminal Courts. On the other hand, it is thought, too much encouragement is given by the existing Stamp Law to the institution of petty complaints in the Criminal Courts. The establishment of Local Courts presided over by Honorary Magistrates in the interior of the district has proved very useful to the agricultural population, but it is feared that cases are entertained in these Courts which are properly cognizable elsewhere, and that in large towns false litigation has been encouraged by the exemption from stamp duty of petitions regarding petty offences.

The Magistrates' Courts.—Out of 98,115 persons for disposal during the year, the cases of 96,312 were disposed of by the magisterial agency, against 94,149 in 1864, leaving 1,312 against 1,340 undisposed of at the close of the year. The Sudder Court consider this to be very satisfactory. The cases of only 23 persons had been pending more than three months at the close of the year as contrasted with 95 at the end of 1864. In the Regulation Provinces only 5 persons had been long under trial. This was in a case of dacoity committed in foreign territory and great delay took place in the preliminary investigation. The Court expressed their dissatisfaction at the long delay in the investigation and trial of this case as well as of one in the Bareilly district where 5 cases had been pending more than 90 days. Of 96,312 persons disposed of on trial, 58,646 or 61 per cent. were convicted or committed to the Sessions, 37,666 or 39 per cent. being discharged or acquitted, against 58 and 41 per cent.

respectively in 1864. Sixty against 56 per cent. of the persons accused in non-bailable or heinous offences were convicted which is very satisfactory, showing that the police considerably improved during the year in detective ability. In Benares, the highest, there were 77 per cent. of convictions; in Muzffernuggur, the lowest, there were 37 per cent. The appointment of a chemical examiner proved satisfactory. During the year two cases of suspected murder were brought up, in which one was convicted and the other acquitted through the evidence of the chemical examiner. The total number of criminal cases disposed of increased from 57,606 to 61,988 in 1865. Cases of enquiry by Subordinate Magistrates decreased from 1,913 to 1,626. The number of trials disposed of by Magistrates under Chapters XIV. and XV. and Section 277 greatly exceeded that of the previous year, rising from 53,498 to 58,175. In the miscellaneous department 186,375 against 193,935 cases were disposed of. In Cawnpore district the largest number of enquiries under Chapter XII. was made, or 166. In Benares the greatest number of cases was decided, or 5,031; in Boolundshuhur the lowest or 304. Honorary Magistrates decided 3,205 criminal trials against 2,223 in 1864 and 6,106 miscellaneous cases against 2,135. The experiment of causing a Board of Honorary Magistrates to sit for the purpose of trying petty cases in the city of Shahjehanpore proved successful. There were 55 cases brought up; 55 convictions and 31 acquittals. Of 200 cases made over to them three quarters were not filed, the influence possessed by Honorary Magistrates enabling them frequently to persuade parties to withdraw their complaint or come to a compromise. 18,097 persons were sentenced to imprisonment compared with 18,238 in 1864, i. e.

		Persons.
Rigorous	...	11,279
Simple	...	806
With fine	...	5,681

Of 18,097 persons imprisoned, 1,979 were sentenced to periods not exceeding two years, 1,927 to periods not exceeding one year and 14,191 to periods not exceeding six months; 30,360 against 28,214 persons were fined, the total amount imposed was Rs. 3,46,763, of which Rs. 2,08,344 or 60 against 58 per cent. in 1864 were realized. Nine persons were fined Rs. 1,000 each and 28 persons from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. Of Rs. 3,46,763 imposed in fines, Rs. 2,17,912 were inflicted as

sole punishment in 160 cases and Rs. 1,62,554 realized. The largest amount of fines was inflicted for the offences of "Grievous Hurt," "Breach of Customs and Abkaree Laws," "Assault," "Mischief," and "Criminal Trespass." The total number of persons whipped was 4,093 against 2,167 the previous year; 611 were juveniles and 3,482 adults; 3,697 were whipped as sole punishment. In 2,812 cases of theft, extortion, &c., and for simple theft alone 2,409 were whipped as sole punishment; 374 against 201 were whipped on second conviction and 1 person was whipped in addition to other punishment for forgery.

Appeals and Commitments.—There were 2,316 appeals to Sessions Judges against 2,737 in 1864, of which 2,242 were disposed of, 571 rejected, 1,150 orders confirmed and 521 reversed or modified, being a percentage of 23 as contrasted with 21 per cent. reversed and modified in the previous year. Out of 16,364 appealable cases decided, 2,221 or 14 per cent. were appealed, as contrasted with 7 per cent. in 1864. Of appealable cases disposed of 3 per cent. were interfered with in appeal. The number of cases committed to the Sessions, including those pending at the close of the previous year, amounted to 1,661 against 1,671, and the number of commitments 3,474 against 3,382 in the previous year. The cases of 3,228 were disposed of on trial at the Sessions. Of these 2,355 or 73 per cent. were convicted, and 873 or 27 per cent. acquitted being 1 per cent. less than in 1864. Cases relating to disputed possession of lands decreased from 352 the previous year to 215. The Court observe that, as the revision of settlement progresses, the number of these cases may be expected still more to diminish.

The number of witnesses amounted to 250,327 as contrasted with 258,991 in the previous year. Of these 2,38,311 were detained only 1 day, 9,830 two days, 1,563 three days, and 623 for longer periods, being an average percentage of 95, 4, 1, 0 per cent. respectively or the same as last year. The greatest number of witnesses were present in the Etawah district where 14,544 were examined. Particular attention in respect to the daily testing by the magisterial officers of their Witness Registers was ordered by the Court, and they also directed each officer personally to attest the entries made in the register day by day so as to ascertain by enquiry and inspection that witnesses are not detained longer than the period

recorded in the Register. The general average duration of each case was 11 days as contrasted with 12 in the previous year and 13 in 1863. There were 1,602 against 1,493 appeals from the Assistants preferred to the Magistrates. Of these 1,530 were disposed of, 832 orders were confirmed, 258 rejected and 440 modified or reversed, or 29 per cent. as compared with 27 per cent. in 1864. In the Courts of the Magistrate Rs. 27,657 were imposed as compensation fines under the Section 44 as compared with Rs. 40,184 in the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 12,106 were realized and paid as compensation to sufferers being 43 per cent. against 34 per cent. in 1864.

Sessions Judges.—In the Courts of the Sessions Judges Rs. 11,220 of fines inflicted, were ordered to be paid away compared with Rs. 6,717 in 1864, of which Rs. 881 or 8 per cent. were paid to the injured parties. 1,523 Sessions trial and 1,939 appeals were disposed of by the Session Judges in 1865 as compared with 1,431 trials and 2,427 appeals during the previous year. One day's work is taken to be represented by the trial of one Sessions case, or of five appeals. Sentence of death subject to confirmation was passed on 109 persons as compared with 92 in the previous year. 216 persons were sentenced to the following degrees of transportation—175 for life, 15 for 14 years and upwards, and 26 for 7 years and upwards. Out of 1,543 persons sentenced to *rigorous* imprisonment the sentence of 280 varied from 7 to 14 years, 627 from 3 to 6 years, and 636 for lesser periods. *Simple* imprisonment was inflicted on 32 persons, 397 persons received the double punishment of imprisonment and fine, and 15 were sentenced to whipping as well as imprisonment. Of 1,515 trials disposed of the Sessions Judges concurred in opinion with the Assessors in 1,362 cases. Mr. Ouseley remarks that as a rule Assessors always acquit, and if the accused can afford to pay a Vakeel they are generally willing to acquit the prisoners to oblige the Vakeel. The average duration of each Sessions trial was 17 days compared with 20 days in the previous year, and of each Criminal appeal 19 against 20 days in 1864.

The Court of Nizamut Adawlut.—The cases of 15 persons were referred to the Court under the old law for confirmation of sentence, 11 were confirmed, 1 was modified and 3 were acquitted. Of 104 persons sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges and their cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut for confirmation of sentence, 79 were confirmed, 15 modified, and

10 were acquitted. The cases of 892 were appealed or called for by the Court on perusal of the monthly statement. Of these 533 were confirmed, 187 modified, and 172 were acquitted. The cases of 238 persons were otherwise reviewed by the Nizamut Adawlut. In these 175 were confirmed, 33 modified, and 30 were acquitted. The total number of references made on capital cases was 96 against 78 in the preceding year. There were 40 against 25 cases in 1864 called for by the Court under the provisions of Sections 403 and 405, Act XXV. of 1861. The number of appeals preferred to the Court was 310 against 340 in 1864 and the number of cases otherwise reviewed was 114 against 71. Altogether 560 Criminal trials were decided by the Court in 1865 as contrasted with 514 in 1864, and 159 miscellaneous cases were disposed of against 178 in the previous year. The number of Criminal trials pending on the Court's file at the end of the year 1865 was 38 as compared with 30 which were pending at the close of 1864. The average duration of each criminal trial during the year was 19 days. The penalties imposed by the Sudder Court during the year were as follows:—

PENALTIES.		1865.	1864.
Death ... ..	...	74	61
Transportation for life ... ..	...	20	11
Transportation above 7 years, and not exceeding 14 years	...	7	30
Imprisonment above 12, but not exceeding 21 years	...	0	0
Imprisonment above 5, but not exceeding 10 years	...	9	14
Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years	...	182	104
Total ... ..	...	292	220

There was an increase in the total number of sentences passed by the Court but in two of the minor headings there was a slight diminution.

Orders of Government.—The large increase in heinous offences is much to be regretted but the proportion of persons convicted is satisfactory. The Lieutenant Governor considers that the appointment of Honorary Magistrates is of great advantage to the agricultural population. It is observed with satisfaction that no case of *thuggee* occurred during the year and that steady improvement had taken place in the proportion of per-

sons annually convicted since 1862. The increasing usefulness of Honorary Magistrates is also observed ; the special acknowledgment of Government will be conveyed to them through the Magistrates. His Honor is gratified to find that the experimental establishment in the town of Shahjehanpore of a Board of Honorary Magistrates for the disposal of petty offences has proved successful and trusts that in other large towns the same success will attend them. The proportion of fines realized is satisfactory. The Lieutenant Governor notices with satisfaction a considerable decrease in the breaches of the Stamp law. The establishment of a Juvenile Reformatory is under the consideration of the Inspector General of Prisons ; separate wards have already been provided in the Central Jails for juvenile offenders. The statement, if correct, of the number of witnesses examined is considered satisfactory ; an increase of 34 per cent. took place in the number of persons brought to trial as compared with 1860 whilst witnesses attending to give evidence had only increased by 13 per cent. With respect to the daily testing of the Witness Registers by magisterial officers the Lieutenant Governor concurs in the opinion of the Court. The returns from Cawnpore, Bareilly and Jalaun are considered unsatisfactory, on the other hand the average duration of trials considering the increase of business is very satisfactory. The thanks of Government are conveyed to the Court.

THE POLICE OF BENGAL.

1865.

THIS report is submitted to the Bengal Government by Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Pughe, Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces.

Police Establishment.—At the close of 1864, the late Colonel Bruce, then Director-General of Police in India, submitted his report upon the constabulary of the Lower Provinces, and during 1865 his recommendations were, for the most part, adopted. The circles of the five Deputy Inspectors General were re-arranged, the sixth being abolished. The following shows the strength and cost of the Police as revised :—

		Grade.	Per Month.	
1	Inspector General ..	.....	Rs.	Rs. 2,500
3	Deputy Inspectors General	1st	Rs. 1,500	4,500
2	Ditto ditto ditto	2nd	" 1,200	2,400
6	District Superintendents ...	1st	" 1,000	6,000
7	Ditto ditto ..	2nd	" 800	5,600
10	Ditto ditto ...	3rd	" 700	7,000
12	Ditto ditto ...	4th	" 600	7,200
16	Ditto ditto ...	5th	" 500	8,000
17	Assistant Superintendents	1st	" 400	6,800
25	Ditto ditto ...	2nd	" 300	7,500
34	Ditto ditto ...	3rd	" 250	8,500
37	Inspectors ...	1st	" 250	9,250
55	Ditto ...	2nd	" 200	11,000
69	Ditto ...	3rd	" 150	10,350
84	Ditto ...	4th	" 100	8,400
55	Sub-Inspectors...	1st	" 80	4,400
181	Ditto ...	2nd	" 70	12,670
254	Ditto ...	3rd	" 60	15,240
329	Ditto ...	4th	" 50	16,450
109	Head Constables	1st	" 25	2,725
627	Ditto ditto...	2nd	" 20	12,540
959	Ditto ditto...	3rd	" 15	14,385
1218	Ditto ditto...	4th	" 10	12,180
602	Constables ...	1st	" 9	5,418
3002	Ditto ...	2nd	" 8	24,016
6416	Ditto ...	3rd	" 7	44,912
9943	Ditto ...	4th	" 6	59,658
2	Duffadars ...	...	" 45	90
88	Sowars ..	...	58 at 25 and 30 at 12	1,810
3	European Constables	...	" 70	210
The strength of the Patna, Lohardugga and Hazareebaugh Districts is given below according to the old scale, the new allotment not having been sanctioned yet. These three Districts are not included above.				
		Grade.	Per Month.	
10	Inspectors ..	1st	Rs. 165	1,650
11	Ditto ...	2nd	" 115	1,265
12	Ditto ...	3rd	" 85	1,020
11	Ditto ...	4th	" 65	715
18	Sub-Inspectors	1st	" 50	900
20	Ditto ...	2nd	" 40	800
21	Ditto ...	3rd	" 30	630
19	Ditto ...	4th	" 26	494
39	Head Constables	1st	" 14	546
51	Ditto ...	2nd	" 12	612
51	Ditto ...	3rd	" 10	510
55	Ditto ...	4th	" 9	495
1093	Constables ...	1st	" 7	7,651
1094	Ditto ...	2nd	" 6	6,564
28	Sowars ...	.....	" 25	700
Cost per Mensem ...				3,56,256
Cost per Annum Rs.				42,75,072

This force bears a proportion of one policeman to eight square miles, and to every 1,573 of the population. The cost is about 2·8 per cent. on the revenue of the province, and 0·1-8 per head of the population. In the large towns of England the average is one policeman to 463, and for the whole of England and Wales one to 870. In Madras it is nearly one policeman to every 1,000 of the inhabitants. There is no difficulty now in obtaining the services of men who can read and write. The duties of police appear to be far more popular than before with the rural population, and amongst the applicants for employment are now found the sons of most respectable people. The Force is very fairly drilled. On the Chittagong and Assam frontiers, as well as in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, more attention is paid to this duty than elsewhere; as there is no certainty when the police may be called upon to act offensively, either by themselves or in concert with regular troops. The frontier posts are fully armed. In the Regulation districts arms are only supplied to the head-quarters of districts, and to Magisterial sub-divisions for the use of the Hajut and treasury guards. They are not required at, and are consequently not supplied to, Mofussil stations. On ordinary civil duty a constable never carries any other weapon than his baton. The police guarded the whole of the jails and treasuries, the former containing on the average 16,573 prisoners, and the latter about Rs. 262,52,948, at a cost of 20·36 on prisoners and of ·7 per cent. on treasure. The number of prisoners who escaped from the jails, owing to the carelessness of the police guards, amounted to ninety-seven of whom fifty-five were recaptured. In no instance has any treasure been lost. The jail duties, owing to the very large increase of prisoners, were unusually heavy. Some of the buildings which are supposed to afford accommodation for from 150 to 200 prisoners, have been crowded with upwards of 500, and, in a few instances, large numbers of prisoners were encamped outside. Five cases of torture, or rather of extorting confession by violence, came under notice and the culprits were dismissed.

Municipal Police were organised in 44 places. The amount of the assessments collected in the towns, in which the Municipal Acts are in force, is Rs. 8,34,802, of which Rs. 4,50,408, or 53 per cent., are applied to police purposes.

Railway Police.—Proposals were made for the organization of a Government police to be employed on the line of Railway, the force to be placed at the disposal of the agent of the East India Railway Company. When organized this body will

form a portion of the regular police, enrolled under Act V. of 1861, and will be employed under a special Railway Superintendent, holding the rank of a District Superintendent.

Nepaul Frontier Police.—In consequence of representations made by the Nepaul Government to the effect that offences, more particularly cattle thefts, were frequently committed within their boundaries by men living in our territories, and that little or no redress could be obtained, Mr. Gordon was deputed to meet an official of the Katmandoo Durbar for the purpose of testing the truth of the complaint. He marched along the entire frontier, and after full enquiry suggested that it would be advisable to establish a line of posts, in communication with each other, along the whole boundary from the Balasun to the Gunduck. The Government of India directed that these proposals should be carried out at a cost of Rs. 14,964.

Bhootan Doar Police.—At the taking of Dewangari in April 1865 the police lost one Inspector and four men killed; one European officer and ten men were severely, and twenty-three slightly wounded. On the conclusion of peace with Bhootan, orders were issued for the reduction of this force, and thus a saving to Government of Rs. 1,77,033 per annum was effected. The Budget estimate for 1865-66 amounted to Rs. 47,92,687; the actual expenditure up to 31st January was Rs. 36,14,081-1-8, or at the rate of Rs. 43,36,896-5-9 per annum and—adding the expenditure for the Bhootan Doars—at the rate of Rs. 45,98,046.

General Statistics.—The total number of crimes cognizable by the police in 1865 was 63,289 against 50,428 in 1864. In these 60,124 persons were apprehended, of whom 31,240 were convicted, 18,832 acquitted, 1,116 compromised, 3,339 released by police, 2,136 pending, and 3,462 were otherwise released. The number of persons acquitted who were arrested by a Magistrate's order was in Backergunge district 655, Jessore 401, Cuttack 424, Hooghly 400, and Burdwan 751. The total number of crimes committed in England and Wales in 1862 was 52,018 as compared with 63,289 in Bengal, and of persons arrested 27,119, convicted 15,305 against 60,124 and 31,040 respectively. Of the number arrested 56·4 per cent. were committed against 51·6 per cent. in Bengal. In non cognizable cases 88,573 persons were arrested of whom 48,062 or 54 per cent. were convicted. Of offences against the person 2,405 were reported, 4,379 persons were apprehended, and 2,156 or 85 per cent. were convicted. The number of crimes against property with

violence was 1,291; there were 3,545 apprehensions and 1,542 convictions or 119 per cent. Of theft, house-trespass, &c., without violence there were 38,212 cases; 27,503 persons were arrested and 12,736 or 33 per cent. were convicted. The crimes of culpable homicide, rape, unnatural offences, and causing grievous hurt decreased but on the other hand, murders, kidnapping, concealment of birth and forced labour increased. There were 1,291 offences against property with violence against 1,217 cases in 1864 and 1,542 against 1,121 convictions or an increase of 27 per cent. In offences committed without violence there was an increase of 7,833 cases. There were 12,539 against 10,783 convictions. This increase in the number of offences is ascribed to the scarcity of food and partly to the better reporting of crime. In the district of Mymensingh the largest increase took place; there it rose from 904 cases in 1864 to 3,532 in 1865. There were also 614 cases of wrongful confinement in which 3,070 persons were arrested and 930 were convicted. Of 1,556 against 1,050 cases for receiving stolen property, 2,230 against 1,140 were convicted or an increase of 86 per cent. There were 357 cases of murder, 208 convictions and 24 pending; culpable homicides 245; convictions 123 and 13 pending; 601 dacoities and highway robberies, 283 convictions and 37 pending. The average of crimes committed in the Lower Provinces was 15.9 to every 10,000 people. In cognizable cases 7.7 were convicted. In murder and culpable homicide the average was 14; dacoities and robberies 32; burglaries and thefts 9.5. In Pubna the latter crime was 48.0 and in the Cossyah Hills 1.0 per cent., 22 murders and 457 cases of robbery occurred in Mymensingh alone. The following statement shows the working of the police with regard to breaches of the Salt laws:—

	Cases	Number arrested	Convicted	Acquitted	Quantity of Salt attached						Salt released by order of Magistrate.			Salt confiscated.			Total of fines.		
					Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Rs.	As.	P.
1864 ..	1130	1605	1231	360	3,126	28	6	1,414	23	13				1,291	29	8	19,969	50	
1865 ..	1929	3477	2002	462	9,856	28	13	6,442	37	113				3,217	9	9	16,416	119	

The convictions obtained were 80 against 76 per cent. in 1864. The increase is owing to the regular police knowing nothing of either the old or new Salt law while the old salt officers had a new law to work, as Act VII. came into force on the 1st July 1865.

Dacoity.—The number of dacoities increased from 440 to 525 cases in 1865; 2,688 persons were arrested and 1,400 were convicted against 2,086 arrested and 953 committed in 1864. The average committed was 2·67 against 2·16 the previous year. Of the 525 dacoities committed only 351 would have come under that head under the old law; 110 would have been entered as highway robberies; 12 as robberies on the river; 27 as grain robberies; 6 as cattle lifting and 17 as “attempts.” In 325 cases the property stolen did not exceed Rs. 100; in 49 cases Rs. 200; and in 42 cases Rs. 300. The following table shows the number of dacoities committed in the several provinces under the Bengal Government:—

	Total number of Dacoities.	Number of Prisoners arrested.	Number of Prisoners committed.	Number of cases in which commitments were made.
	525	2688	1400	250
Dacoities in Bengal ...	389	1948	1035	199
„ Behar ...	103	479	222	37
„ Orissa ...	31	258	143	14
„ Assam ...	2	3	0	0
Total ...	525	2688	1400	250

	Total.	With murder.	With violence.	Simple dacoity.	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 200.	Under Rs. 300.	Under Rs. 400.	Under Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 600.	Under Rs. 700.	Under Rs. 800.	Under Rs. 1,000.	Under Rs. 2,000.	Under Rs. 3,000.	Under Rs. 5,000.
Dacoities in Bengal...	389	11	46	332	248	38	30	16	6	11	7	8	7	7	4	13
„ Behar ...	103	3	8	92	58	8	10	5	3	3	3	1	4	4	3	1
„ Orissa ...	31	0	5	26	24	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
„ Assam ...	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	525	14	59	452	325	49	42	21	10	14	10	10	11	11	7	15

In the district of Monghyr there were 9 cases of drugging; 21 persons were arrested, 17 committed and 3 capitally punished. In Bhagulpore there were 5 cases; 29 persons were arrested, 22 committed and 2 capitally punished. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 9,18,578 and recovered Rs. 2,41,924 against Rs. 10,38,765

of the former and Rs. 2,67,957 of the latter in 1864; the percentage of recovered upon stolen property was 26·33 against 25·79. The total number of both cognizable and non-cognizable cases committed was 1,54,794 in which 1,48,697 persons were arrested 79,302 punished, 45,271 acquitted, 6,770 compromised, 3,339 released by police, 3,184 pending, 275 transferred and 10,566 otherwise released. The proportion of acquittals though large is less than in cases where arrests are made by the order of the Magistrates.

Administration of the Police.—Colonel Pughe considers that the general working of the police has been favourable. In the handling of heinous cases a marked improvement is apparent. The number of cases successfully prosecuted and the amount of property recovered never was so large. Great complaints with respect to reporting crime by landholders was felt by District Superintendents but an abstract of the laws bearing on this subject was circulated and zemindars were warned that the law will be put in force not only against those who fail to report crime but against those who give little or no aid in its detection. The proper organization of the village police deserves attention. In many districts hundreds of chowkeydars were without any head, the control of the Superintendents over them being merely nominal. The municipal police in towns should be placed under the authority of District Superintendents and should be adequately paid. The detective department should be extended, the advantage of a small force of this kind has been shown in the drugging cases. The duty of serving processes gratuitously by the police should be dispensed with and the work carried on by peons. More serious notice should be taken of false complaints. The rules with respect to the establishment of “drinking houses” should be modified, and gambling should be made an offence cognizable by the police. Suitable buildings for the accommodation of the police should be erected, and divisional schools should be established for the education of the future officers of the force. Those men who have been recommended for pensions and gratuities should be discharged and their places filled up by more efficient officers. Inter-departmental payments should be re-introduced, the police should be relieved of the many extra duties on which they are still employed and it is necessary that at the head quarters of each district one Court should constantly sit for the disposal of criminal cases.

General Orders.—The Lieutenant Governor observes with satisfaction the better class of recruits coming forward to accept

service in the Police. The scheme of divisional schools has been recommended to the favourable consideration of the Government. With regard to the insecure state of jails and lock-ups the matter has been already urged on the attention of the Public Works Department, His Honor is gratified to find that the working of the police was satisfactory. The amalgamation of the police employed in towns under Act XX. of 1856 and Act III. of 1864 with the Regular police is approved of. His Honor also observes a marked improvement in the working of the police in the checking of crime, especially in the more heinous offences. With respect to the reintroduction of the system of inter-departmental payments the Lieutenant Governor fails to see why departments indenting for necessary guards should make their demands excessive merely because the cost of the guard is not shewn in their accounts, or why, if they do so, there need be any difficulties in getting the demand reduced to the proper standard, apart entirely from the question of disbursement of the cost.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BENGAL.

1865.

THIS report is submitted to the Government of India by Mr. L. R. Tottenham, officiating Registrar of the High Court. It refers to the work performed in the Criminal Courts subordinate to the Court on its appellate side (not including Chota Nagpore and Assam), as well as by the High Court itself on both its Appellate and Original sides.

Magistrates' Courts.—During 1865 there were before the Magistrates of the Lower Provinces under trial, or under enquiry, preliminary to commitment, 69,231 cases, concerning 1,30,307 persons, of whom 63,717 were convicted, 4,156 committed to the different Courts of Session, and 58,534 acquitted or discharged while 908 were transferred to the Courts for trial, or died or escaped. Compared with 1864 the number of persons under trial sensibly increased. There remained under trial, when the year closed, 1,502 cases concerning 2,988 persons, of whom 1,039 were in jail, 1,398 on bail, and 556 on recognizance. Of these, 28 cases had been under trial for more than three months. This statement is less favourable in some respects

than that of the year 1864. The general result is that 54 per cent. of the persons tried before the Magistrates were convicted by them or committed to the Courts of Session, and 46 per cent. released. The results are unfavourable in East Burdwan, Purneah, and Rungpore. On the other hand, those relating to Sylhet, Noacolly, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Howrah are favourable. The general result showing that 46 per cent. of accused persons were acquitted or discharged is not in the Court's opinion satisfactory. A large proportion of accused persons acquitted were discharged without being put on their defence, no *prima facie* case being made out against them by the evidence for the prosecution. This unfavourable result is traced partly to the institution of false or frivolous complaints, and also, in a great measure, to a want of discrimination on the part of the police in sending accused persons before the Magistrates on insufficient evidence, and to a want of energy and intelligence in collecting evidence sufficient for conviction. The number of witnesses examined was 257,771; in 1864 the number was 275,250. There is no appreciable difference in the percentages of detention; nearly 92 per cent. were discharged on the first day of attendance, rather more than 6 per cent. on the second day, about one per cent. on the third day, while those detained beyond the third day were about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the persons convicted after trial by the Magistrates, 16,683 were sentenced to imprisonment. Of these 235 were sentenced for two years, that is to say, for the longest period for which a Magistrate of the highest grade is competent to imprison. There were 40,300 persons fined in sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in any one case, that being the limit of a Magistrate's power to fine. A very large proportion of the fines imposed were sums under Rs. 25. The fines amounted to Rs. 4,20,955-15-10 $\frac{1}{2}$, of which the portion realized was Rs. 2,73,250-9 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Court believe that a very large amount of the unrealized balance is really irrecoverable, and that its existence is in a great measure due to a want of judgment or consideration in imposing comparatively heavy fines on persons whose want of means should have been apparent. Sentences of whipping, under Act VI. of 1864, were passed in the cases of 2,439 persons, of whom 206 were juvenile offenders. As regards the adult offenders 2,233, it was imposed in lieu of other punishment in 2,093 cases; in lieu of, or in addition to, other punishment for offences against property in 129 cases; in addition to other punishment on a second conviction for offences under Section 4, Act VI. of 1864 in 11 cases. Whipping was not administered with undue severity.

19 appeals were preferred during the year, and out of those heard, the orders were modified or reversed in four cases. The average duration of cases is approximately assumed to be 13 days, being 16 days for cases in which the police was employed, and 10 for those in which it was not. These results scarcely vary from those of 1864 but they vary remarkably in different districts and in the same district in different years. On the whole, the Magistrates disposed of 68,900 criminal cases and had 1,627 pending; of 183,891 miscellaneous cases and had 2,683 pending; of 624 cases under Cl. XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure and had 52 pending.

Appeals to Magistrates.—Appeals were preferred in 1,632 cases to the Chief Magistrates from the orders and sentences of the Subordinate Magistrates. Of the 1,633 appeals disposed of, 137 were rejected and the orders were confirmed in 909 cases, and modified or reversed in 587. Of 33 appeals under trial at the close of the year, none were pending longer than a month. The results of appeals are most unfavourable to the Subordinate Magistrates in Behar, East Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, and the 24 Pergunnahs.

Honorary Magistrates.—In addition to the Stipendiary Magistrates in the service of Government, 21 gentlemen were vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class, and one with special powers. These Honorary Magistrates decided 1,306 cases concerning 2,530 persons, of whom 772 were convicted, and 1,758 acquitted. Of the appeals preferred from sentences passed by them, one was rejected, and their orders were confirmed in 26 cases, and reversed or modified in eight.

Courts of Session.—During the year 1,511 Sessions cases concerning 3,819 persons were tried. Of this number, 2,735 persons in 1,143 cases were convicted, while 1,812 persons in 447 cases were acquitted. The results are more favourable to the committing officers than in the year 1864, and are especially favourable to those in the Districts of Gya, (Behar), West Burdwan, Midnapore, Rungpore, and Sarun. The number of appeals heard by Sessions Judges was 3,182 from orders passed by Magistrates in criminal trials. Of these 409 were rejected, and in 1,975 the orders were confirmed, and in 798 they were reversed or modified. The results are on the whole more favourable to the Magistrates, being especially so in the Districts of Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, West Burdwan, Chittagong, Dinagapore, Midnapore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Sarun, Champaran, and Noacolly. They are, however, very unfavourable

to the Magistrates of East Burdwan and Bogra. As regards Miscellaneous appeals, (95 of which were rejected,) the orders appealed from were confirmed in 81 instances, and modified or reversed in 37. The largest numbers of persons punished are to be found in the Sessions Courts of Midnapore 379, Backergunge 1,551, Behar 152, Shahabad 139, Rungpore 133, Patna 130, West Burdwan 122, Tipperah 111, Rajshahye 103, Bhagulpore 100, and 24-Pergunnahs 100. The number of cases in which capital sentence was passed was the same as in 1864, or 46; but the number of persons so sentenced was 74 to 53 in 1864, or 21 in excess. In Mymensingh, seven persons were capitally sentenced in two cases, and in Sylhet five persons in two cases. No capital sentences were passed by the Sessions Judges of Beerbhoom, Dacca, Hooghly, Jessore, Moorsheadabad Purneah, Shahabad and Tipperah. The largest number of persons transported for life are to be found in the returns from Backergunge, Patna, Mymensingh, Dacca and Shahabad. A sentence of forfeiture of property was passed during 1865, under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, upon Moulvie Ahmedoolah, who was convicted in the Sessions Court of Patna of abetting the waging of war against the Queen. Capital sentence was passed upon him by the Sessions Judge, but it was reduced by the High Court to transportation for life. There were pending, on the files of the Sessions Judges at the close of the year, 225 cases in which 576 persons had been committed for trial.

The High Court, as a Court of Appeal, dealt with 681 cases. The sentences passed by Sessions Judges were confirmed in 561, reversed in 63, and modified in 52; while in 5 cases retrials were ordered or fresh evidence was called for under Section 422 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 45 appeals were pending at the close of the year. On the whole, the results are not unfavourable to the Sessions Judges. They are extremely favourable to the Judges of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Hooghly, of the first two of whom no orders were interfered with by the High Court in appeal. Trials are held by Jury in these districts, and no appeal is allowed by law on matters of fact. It is shown that 70 cases concerning 88 persons came before the High Court as a Court of reference. Of these, 5 cases concerning 5 persons were references under the old law, the offences having been committed before the Penal Code came into force. In the remaining 65 cases the references were made for confirmation of the sentences of death passed

by Sessions Judges on 83 persons. Sentences of death were confirmed and executed on 56 persons, while in the cases of 18 persons, they were commuted to the alternative punishment for murder, *viz.*, transportation for life; and in the case of one person, though the capital sentence was confirmed by the High Court, it was commuted by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to transportation for life. In regard to 5 convicts, the High Court disagreed with the findings of the Sessions Courts as to the nature of the offence committed, and passed lighter sentences of transportation for 10 years, and 5 persons were acquitted and released. Proceedings were submitted by the Lower Courts under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 84 cases, out of which the orders passed were cancelled by the High Court in 53 cases, modified in 2, and confirmed in 26 cases, leaving 3 pending when the year closed. On the other hand, the proceedings were called for by the High Court in 13 cases, in which it was found necessary to reverse the orders of the Lower Courts in 9 instances, and to amend them in 1; no interference was found necessary in 3 cases. In addition to this work, the High Court as a Court of Revision, during the year, addressed 224 letters, and recorded 87 resolutions on the periodical criminal statements submitted by Sessions Judges and Magistrates. By the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction of 279 persons committed for trial, 6 were discharged without trial, 76 (including 10 discharged under Section 8, Act XIII. of 1865) were acquitted, and 197 were convicted. No capital sentence was passed, and 3 only were condemned to transportation for life, and one to solitary confinement.

The Jury System worked well in the districts into which it was introduced in 1862. The Judges of these districts as a rule, expressed themselves very favourably of the system, and the results on the whole show that the Juries discharged their duties with uprightness and intelligence. There certainly were cases in which verdicts were given not in accordance with evidence, but such were few, and the error was most commonly in favour of the accused. In cases where a wrong verdict is given against the prisoner, the power vested in the Local Government, under Section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, affords a remedy for the evil. The success of the system of trial by Jury must of course depend, partly on the proper selection of persons to form the Jury list of a district, but mainly on the ability and care with which the Sessions Judge performs his duty of setting

before the Jury the evidence adduced, its legal value, and its bearing on the crime of which the parties stand charged.

Magistrates and Judicial Training.—The Court strongly urges on the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal the importance of selecting invariably the most experienced and efficient of the Officers at his disposal to serve as Judges in those districts in which trial by Jury exists. The Court suggests that officers, when first promoted to the Bench, should be appointed to districts where all criminal trials are still conducted with assessors, and where, therefore, their proceedings are to a greater extent under the control of the High Court than they are in Jury districts. Magistrates and Collectors should devote some considerable portion of their time to the trial of important cases instead of leaving the whole judicial work to their subordinates, and confining themselves to hearing the few and comparatively petty appeals that lie to them. In 1864 the Court pressed strongly on the Government the duty of so reforming the present system as to leave Magistrates no excuse to evade one of the most important duties of their office, and one imparting to them that practical experience, which will qualify them for the still more responsible office of Judge. Magistrates performed less judicial work in 1865 than in the previous year. Looking to the number of witnesses examined as the fairest test, in Nuddea and the 24-Pergunnahs the Magistrate did no work; in Mymensingh he examined only 5 witnesses in the year; and in Tirhoot, Shahabad, Moorshedabad, Jessore, Dinagepore, Dacca, Cuttack and Beerbhoom, the number of witnesses examined was so small as not to reach the average of 7 per mensem. The Magistrates of Monghyr, West Burdwan, Balasore, Furreedpore, Howrah, Patna, Pubna, Rungpore, Bogra and Sylhet, in addition to their revenue and miscellaneous duties, took a fair share of the judicial work.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

1865-66.

THIS Report is submitted by Mr. W. S. Atkinson, Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

General Statistics.—At the close of April 1866 the colleges and schools maintained with aid from the State amounted to 2,561, attended by 1,13,862 pupils. The increase was 288 schools, and 10,786 pupils. In addition to these 197 private

schools receiving no aid from Government furnished returns, which shew that they were attended by 7,443 students :—

APRIL 30TH 1866.	Institutions.	Pupils.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.		
Colleges (General)	7	9753
Colleges (Professional, including Law Depts.)	8	1,57
Medical College (Vernacular Departments)	2	241
Madressas	2	103
School of Art	1	29
Normal Schools—		
For Masters	23	1,260
For Mistresses	1	24
Schools for boys :		
English—		
Higher Class	50	9,339
Middle Class	10	799
Vernacular—		
Middle Class	107	7,325
Lower Class	81	2,77
Schools for girls (Native)	3	113
	295	23,370
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION.		
<i>Receiving allowances under the Grant-in-Aid Rules.</i>		
Colleges (General)	5	389
Normal Schools—		
For Masters	2	61
For Mistresses	1	10
Schools for boys :		
English—		
Higher Class	82	10,334
Middle Class	262	11,515
Vernacular—		
Middle Class	405	19,733
Lower Class	301	9,404
School of useful Arts	1	246
Schools for girls—		
European and other Foreign races	7	569
Native	143	3,629
	1,219	55,339
<i>Receiving allowances under other Rules.</i>		
Normal Schools, (for Masters)	1	28
Schools for boys :		
English—		
Higher Class	1	173
Middle Class	6	530
Vernacular—		
Middle Class	176	6,646
Lower Class	831	26,914
Schools for girls—		
European and other Foreign races	2	171
Native	40	708
	1,057	35,153
<i>Receiving no allowances.</i>		
	2,561	1,13,562
Schools for boys :		
English—		
Higher Class	7	1,481
Middle Class	54	2,014
Vernacular—		
Middle Class	38	1,487
Lower Class	73	1,882
Schools for girls, (Native)	25	459
	187	7,423

* Inclusive of 13 out-students.

† Inclusive of 31 out-students.

The increase was not so great as in former years owing to an epidemic in some of the central districts, but as usual it was greatest in grant-in-aid schools which rose from 1,007 with an attendance of 49,844, to 1,209 with an attendance of 55,389, the increase including 3 Colleges affiliated to the University of Calcutta. A gratifying advance is noticed in the number of Girls' schools which rose from 163 to 195, and the number of pupils from 4,185 to 5,223. The most important change in the list of Government Institutions, is the addition of 11 Normal schools for the training of teachers. The number of these Institutions in operation last year was 13.

Exclusive of the charges in schools which receive no aid from the State, the total expenditure on Education for the year is returned at Rs. 22,86,799, of which Rs. 9,06,323 was contributed from local sources, the net charge upon the public revenue amounting to Rs. 13,80,476. Taking the total revenue of the Lower Provinces for the year at Rs. 15,85,99,901, the State expenditure on Education was 8 per cent. of the public income, and the cost of each student a little under Rs. 12-2 or about £1-4-3. This is slightly less than the cost per head in the previous year, while the cost per head defrayed from private sources rose 5 per cent., from Rs. 7-9 to Rs. 7-15-4 (nearly 16 shillings). The total increase in Government expenditure was Rs. 1,24,869, being rather less than 10 per cent. on the expenditure of 1864-65, while private expenditure increased by Rs. 1,26,760, or rather more than 16 per cent. The receipts from fees increased by Rs. 69,011, the collections having amounted to Rs. 5,13,238 against Rs. 4,44,227 in 1864-65. The increase in Government Institutions was Rs. 21,754 and in Aided Institutions Rs. 47,257. The amount realized from fees, in Government and Aided Institutions in 1861-62 was Rs. 2,57,361; in 1862-63 Rs. 2,94,531; in 1863-64 Rs. 3,48,576; in 1864-65 Rs. 4,44,227 and in 1865-66 Rs. 5,13,238. The money was thus spent:—

SOURCE OF CHARGE.	EXPENDITURE.			Percentage on total expenditure.
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.	
Direction,	42,422		42,422	1.85
Inspection,	1,89,709		1,89,709	8.29
Government Colleges—				
General,	1,27,673	76,417	2,04,090	8.96
Special,*	1,69,360	34,472	2,03,832	8.91
Government Madrasahs, ...	16,030	3,369	19,399	.84
Government Schools—				
General,	2,58,282	2,17,691	4,75,973	20.81
Special,†	1,09,623	4,814	1,14,437	5.
Girls' Schools	7,410	35	7,445	.32
Private Colleges (Aided)—				
General,	19,374	57,855	77,229	3.37
Private Schools (Aided)—				
General,	2,64,822	4,43,019	7,07,841	30.95
Special,‡	5,331	14,391	19,722	.86
Girls' Schools,	30,528	50,750	81,278	3.55
Scholarships,	1,12,590	3,510	1,16,100	5.07
Miscellaneous,	27,322	...	27,322	1.19
Total,	13,80,476	9,06,323	22,86,799	

The Calcutta University.—The number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 1,500, against 1,396 of the preceding year. Of these, 1,321 were from Bengal, and the remaining 179 from the North West Provinces, the Punjab, and Ceylon. Of the candidates from Bengal, 433 were successful, 45 being placed in the First, and 388 in the Second Division; 221 of these were from Government schools; 164 from private aided schools, and 43 from private unaided schools; 3 were private students, and 2 were school masters. Classifying the successful candidates according to their professed creed, 356 were Hindoos, 10 Mahomedans, and 23 Christians; while 44 describe themselves as Brahmists, Deists, or Theists. The proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates was consider-

* Including the Vernacular Departments of the Medical College.

† Including three Normal Schools for Masters, one Normal School for Mistresses, and the School of Art.

‡ Including three Normal Schools for Masters, one Normal School for Mistresses, and the School of Useful Arts.

ably less than in previous years. The general failure occurred in English literature and is ascribed to the unusual difficulty of the papers set by the Examiners, and their presumed strictness in their award of marks. The number of candidates for the first Examination in Arts was 446, of whom 339 were from Bengal and 47 from the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Ceylon. Of the Bengal candidates 25 passed in the First Division and 153 in the Second Division. One hundred and twenty-two candidates entered for the B. A. Examination, of whom 116 were from Bengal and the remainder from the North-West Provinces. Amongst the former the number of successful candidates was 75, of whom 56 were students of Government colleges, 15 belonged to aided institutions, and 4 were schoolmasters. The First Division contained 18 names and the Second 57. For the M. A. Degree there were 18 candidates, of whom 15 passed successfully, viz., 2 in Languages, 5 in History, 4 in Mental and Moral Philosophy, 3 in Mathematics, and 1 in Natural History and Physical Science. Of these 10 were from the Presidency College, 1 from the Medical College, 2 from the Dacca College, 1 from the Free Church Institution, and 1 was a schoolmaster. The whole were Hindoos. At the Law Examination 22 candidates were present, of whom 11 passed for the Degree of B. L.—4 in the First and 7 in the Second Division. Thirteen candidates at the same time obtained diplomas as Licentiates in Law. For the first B. M. examination there were 5 candidates, all of whom were found qualified, 4 being placed in the First and 1 in the Second Division. For the first examination for the License in Medicine and Surgery there were 35 candidates, of whom 10 passed successfully, 4 being placed in the First Division and 6 in the Second Division. For the second examination there were 26 candidates of whom 20 passed successfully, 5 in the First and 15 in the Second Division. For the License in Civil Engineering there were 5 candidates, two of whom passed in the Second Division.

Government Colleges.—The following shows their condition and progress:—



GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, GENERAL.	Monthly fees.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS ON 30TH APRIL.					COST OF EACH STUDENT IN 1865-66.		
		1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and endowment.	Total.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency,	Rs. 10	227	289	360	323	301*	189	106	295
Sanskrit,	3	...	16	22	26	20	318	27	345
Hooghly,	5	66	65	82	133	141	...	237	237
Dacca,	5	138	128	111	129	110	171	51	222
Kishnaghur,	5	38	44	47	61	74	262	50	312
Berhampore,	5	26	32	48	77	74	235	51	286
Patna,	3	...	5	18	21	20†	517	46	563
Total, ... ..	...	495	579	688	770	740	176	106	282

Of the whole in 1866 237 were sons of Zemindars, Talookars and persons of independent income; 82 sons of Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers; 114 sons of professional persons; 236 sons of Government Servants and Pensioners; 6 were sons of shopkeepers and 65 are not classified. The total cost of the colleges in 1865-66 was Rs. 2,04,090, of which Rs. 1,27,673 was from imperial and Rs. 76,417 from local funds. The average cost of the students per head increased during the year from Rs. 248 to Rs. 282, the charge against Government having risen from Rs. 157 to Rs. 176, and the charge against private income from Rs. 91 to Rs. 106. This is a consequence of the larger salaries paid to the Principals and Professors under the new organization of the upper branch of the Educational Service which came into operation in July 1865. It was determined that the rate in the Mofussil Colleges which, except at Patna, is Rs. 5 a month, should remain for the present unchanged; but that the rate in the Presidency College should be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 a month from the commencement of the next academical year. The number of under-graduate students attending the Law Classes at the end of the year was 370, against 297 in the previous year, and besides these 19 out-students were attending particular courses of lectures. The

* Exclusive of 9 out-students.

† Exclusive of 4 out-students.

six Law Schools cost Rs. 39,386, of which Rs. 24,914 was from fees and endowments. Each student cost Rs. 118. There was a small decrease in the number of undergraduate students attending the Primary or English class of the Medical College. At the end of the year the number on the rolls was 128, against 139 at the same date of the preceding year. The average roll number throughout the year fell from 145 to 136. Each in the undergraduate class cost Rs. 666 of which only Rs. 37 was from fees, &c. In the vernacular department the cost of each was Rs. 167 of which Rs. 8 was from fees. In the Bengali and Military classes the monthly average attendance was 244. There were 43 students a month in the civil engineering department of the Presidency College each of whom cost Rs. 766 of which only Rs. 57 was met from fees. The Government School of Art was reorganised at an annual cost of Rs. 18,000 besides fees. The Calcutta and Hooghly Mudressas showed but feeble signs of vitality, and under present arrangements little is to be expected of them. The 103 students paid a fee of 8 annas a month and cost Rs. 213 each.

Government Schools.—The 275 schools contained 21,687 scholars, each of whom cost Rs. 29 each, of which Rs. 11 was met from fees. The total cost was Rs. 5,76,128 of which Rs. 2,24,433 was met from fees. In the Chittagong district a Boarding school was established in the village of Manikcharri for the benefit of the Hill Tribes, at a monthly cost of Rs. 76-8. The English Departments opened a year ago in the Normal Schools in Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, and Patna failed in the object for which they were established. Students with the proper qualifications could not be induced to enter them, because they are not affiliated to the University. The Syndicate declines to accord the privileges of school masters to the pupil-teachers. The number of teachers who obtained certificates in the Normal Schools of Calcutta, Hooghly and Dacca was 612. The number on the rolls on an average each month was 1,025, each of whom cost Rs. 90 of which Rs. 4 was met from local funds. By the opening of new Normal Schools an important advance was made during the year in the means of raising a supply of teachers qualified for conducting the middle and lower class schools throughout the country.

Non-Government Schools.—There were 2,266 containing 90,492 pupils, each of whom cost Rs. 10-10 of which Rs. 6-13 was from fees. The following table shows :—

The results obtained by the Schools of the Higher Class, Government and Private, in 1865-66.

SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.	Number of Schools.	No. of students who passed Entrance.	No. of students who gained Scholarships.
Government Schools, ...	33	225	87
Private Schools—			
Christian (aided,)...	...	...	...
Ditto (unaided,) ...	4	16	7
Missionary (aided,) ...	11	27	9
Ditto (unaided,) ...	5	36	11
	16	63	20
Native (aided,) ...	34	87	34
Ditto (unaided,) ...	9	37	12
	43	124	46
Total ...	96	428	160

Grants-in-Aid.—The number of institutions receiving grants rose from 1,007 to 1,209 or 20 per cent., and the amount of the grants from Rs. 2,07,778 to Rs. 2,45,572 or 18½ per cent. The additional Institutions which obtained grants during the year amounted to 249, and their grants to Rs. 81,600 per annum. Amongst these, three are Colleges situated in Calcutta, affiliated to the University in Arts, viz., the Cathedral Mission College, connected with the Church Missionary Society, Rs. 4,800 per annum,—the College of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Rs. 4,200 per annum,—and St. Xavier's College, supported by the Society of Jesus, Rs. 3,600 per annum. Besides this, 44 schools already aided obtained augmented grants aggregating Rs. 6,732 per annum. On the other hand, grants aggregating Rs. 10,824 per annum, were withdrawn from 55 schools, which were either temporarily or permanently closed; and the grants to 32 other schools were reduced to the extent of Rs. 4,720 per annum. Hence the net increase in the number of institutions of all classes for which grants were sanctioned during the year is 194, and the additional charge upon the State, Rs. 72,788. Casual

grants for special purposes were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 10,241, distributed amongst 71 schools. The following shows the details—

Statement shewing the grants drawn during 1865-66, by Private Institutions in operation on the 30th April 1866.

	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.	Amount of Government grant per annum.	Cost to Government of each student per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Under Missionary bodies, ...	244	10,532	55,727	5 4 7
Under other Christian bodies,	27	1,954	22,886	11 14 5
Under Native Managers, ...	938	42,872	1,66,959	3 14 3
Total, ...	1,209	55,358	2,45,572	4 6 11

Primary Education.—The system of primary education, instituted some years ago, under an additional Inspector, Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, in Zillahs Burdwan, Nuddea, and Jessore, received considerable extension. The Midnapore Zillah was added to the districts assigned to him, and a new Training school for *Gurus* was opened at the sudder station to provide for the wants of the *Putshalas* of the Zillah. He also extended his operations to Zillah Bancoorah on the west of Burdwan, and received instructions to push forward from Nuddea into Moorshedabad. In addition to this, another Inspector, with a staff of three Deputy Inspectors, was established in North East Bengal, and commenced similar operations in Zillahs Rajshahi, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, where three new Training schools were opened, each with its full complement of 75 stipendiary pupils. In some districts, the outbreak of epidemic fever, and to a less extent the failure of the crops, seriously affected the working of the schools and checked their extension, but with due allowance for these drawbacks, the progress reported must be regarded, as in a high degree satisfactory and cheering; and great credit is due to the two Inspectors for the energy and judgment they displayed in

conducting the operations entrusted to them. The two Inspectors have 16 Deputy Inspectors under them.

Inspectors.—The numbers of schools increased so much that eight Deputy Inspectors were appointed in addition to the former staff.

Buildings.—The erection of a building for the Calcutta University having been authorized, at a cost of Rs. 2,52,221, exclusive of out-offices, a site was selected for the edifice on the west side of College Street facing College Square, and the foundations were commenced. A grant of Rs. 3,500 was sanctioned for the construction of a new School-house at Ranchee to meet an equal amount contributed by private subscriptions. In Behar, the unexpended balance of the grant for Vernacular Schools amounting to Rs. 7,062, has been made available towards the erection of suitable buildings for these institutions. The new building for the Berhampore College progressed slowly.

Books.—The last report of the School Book Society, for the year ending 31st December 1865, shews a steady increase in the demand for books and apparatus. The amounts realized by sale in the last three years, have been Rs. 42,493 in 1863, Rs. 54,577 in 1864, and Rs. 64,317 in 1865. The number of books issued in these years were respectively 139,370 copies, 169,418 copies, and 184,043 copies. The following abstract shews the languages of the books issued in 1864 and 1865.

Books.	Copies.	
	1864.	1865.
English ...	70,641	68,525
Sanskrit ...	1,409	2,068
Bengali ...	76,582	83,588
Hindi ...	5,616	3,890
Ooriya ...	5,922	12,824
Santhali ...	10	3
Khasia ...	1,322	511
Arabic ...	21	29
Persian ...	136	71
Urdu ...	3,930	2,683
Anglo-Asiatic ...	3,829	9,851
Total ...	169,418	184,043

During the last year the Society printed ten new publications comprising 21,425 copies, and new editions of 23 old publica-

tions to the extent of 127,000 copies. It employed 84 agents for distributing its books in the country districts.

Classification of Educational Officers.—A scheme for the re-organization of the upper branch of the Educational service, which was recommended to the Government of India in the early part of 1864, received the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in a despatch dated the 9th December of that year, and was brought into operation on the 1st July 1865. The scheme includes all officers of the General Department of the service, who receive salaries of Rs. 500 a month and upwards. These are classified as follows:—A Director of Public Instruction on Rs. 2,000, rising to Rs. 2,500 by an annual increase of Rs. 50 a month. Two First Class Officers on Rs. 1,250, rising to Rs. 1,500 by an annual increase of Rs. 50 a month after the first year and of Rs. 100 a month after each of the two following years. Six second class officers on Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,250 by the same annual increase as in the preceding class. Ten third class officers on Rs. 750, rising to Rs. 1,000 by an annual increase of Rs. 50 a month after each of the first two years, and of Rs. 75 a month after each of the two subsequent years. Thirteen fourth class officers on Rs. 500, rising to Rs. 750 by an annual increase of Rs. 50 a month. It is hoped that a somewhat similar classification may shortly be sanctioned for the Lower Branch of the service which is now inadequately paid as compared with subordinate officers in other departments, and is consequently less attractive than formerly to men of education possessing the requisite qualifications.

Employment of Educated Natives.—The Lieutenant Governor issued fresh instructions confirming with some amendments the resolution of 30th January 1856, which laid down the principles upon which the admission of candidates for ministerial employments in Mofussil offices is to be regulated. Rules of procedure were circulated to all heads of offices, the most important of which imposes a check on the apprenticeship system which prevails in all Mofussil offices. By the orders of 1856 it was prescribed that no apprentice should be admitted into any office without the express sanction of the head of the office. It has been further prescribed by the rules now circulated that not more than five apprentices shall be retained in any office, and that apprentices failing to obtain a paid appointment within five years, shall not be retained in any capacity.

Inspector's Report on the Central Division.—Mr. Woodrow, the Inspector, reports that the Inspectors can see but a small

portion of their schools in any one year, and thus the work of inspection is falling more and more into the hands of the Deputy Inspectors. If the Deputy Inspector is an active and intelligent officer, who not only works himself but makes the teachers under him work, the schools go on well ; but if he is lazy or over-indulgent, the fact soon shews itself in the character of his schools. The Deputy Inspectors forward monthly to the Inspector a diary of their work, and in this diary, among other notices, the state of each school they visit is recorded. The condition of a school will be either good, middling, or bad. Her Majesty's Government in England have sub-divided these heads. A good school may be either excellent or good, a middling school either fair or moderate, and a bad school either indifferent or bad. These six heads of excellent and good, fair and moderate, indifferent and bad, have been adopted in this country. The Deputy Inspector enters in his diary the state of each school he visits under one or other of these six heads. The single word tells the Inspector whether the school is improving or declining. If the Inspector visits ten or twelve out of the fifty schools under a Deputy Inspector, and finds their state is, on the whole, correctly estimated, he may assume that the character of the rest of the fifty is correct. The supervision of the Inspector is essential to maintain a due uniformity. When an Inspector cannot see a fair percentage of the work of his Deputy Inspectors every year, his division ought to be reduced in extent. The Central Division is too large. The eight Deputy Inspectors last year showed most convincingly that the one great obstacle to improvement was that girls leave school on being married, and that they marry before they are ten years old. They mourn over the custom as a national misfortune, and yet very lately two of them married their daughters at the age of eight years. When officers who are paid to help on the work of female education as a part of their duty actually hinder it by their example, much progress cannot be expected in their districts. The Deputy Inspectors on salaries of from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month drew Rs. 12,989 as salary and Rs. 3,235 as travelling allowance during the year. Each on an average visited 180 schools and travelled 1,799 miles. The people of the country are every year availing themselves, more and more, of the grant-in-aid system, and the extension of education is thus being made by the only men who can render it permanent. Government and Missionaries are pioneers, and without their efforts the whole country would have been as backward now as it was fifty

years ago. But the labours of the last fifty years are now beginning to bear fruit, the pioneering work is almost done, and those for whom so much labour has been expended during so many years are able now to undertake part of the work themselves. In the Central Division, in which education has spread most widely, the cost of inspection is 6-2-5th per cent., or one anna in a rupee, and the cost of instruction is 93-3-5th per cent., or 15 annas in the rupee. The sum expended by Government on the general head of instruction amounts to Rs. 1,71,059, and that by the people to Rs. 3,33,053; or one rupee from Government draws forth two rupees from the people. Lower class vernacular education under Missionary control is more expensive than similar education under Native managers. Each boy in a middle class Vernacular school costs double the sum of each boy in a lower class school. It is worthy of notice that Government pays almost as much for each boy in its own middle class Vernacular schools as for each boy in a higher class aided school educating up to the University Entrance. The people readily pay three rupees for every rupee that Government spends on its own English schools, while for Vernacular schools exactly equal contribution to the Government expenditure is the rule. Missionaries educate between two and three boys in the Vernacular for the same cost as one boy in English, but the fees that they can exact from their Vernacular schools are but small. Girls' schools are much more expensive than boys' schools. The cost is great, while the progress is small. The lowest cost of the education of a girl is Rs. 9-2-10 a year, while the lowest cost for a boy is Rs. 2-9, or four boys may be educated at a little more than the cost of one girl, and in a much higher course. The Normal School at Calcutta, which for fifteen years has been supported by the Female Instruction Society for India and the East, trains ten students only. It is much to be regretted that the number is so small, as nearly twice as many teachers could be trained at a very small additional expense, and so the cost per head both to Government and the Society could be reduced by fully a third part. The cost to Government for each Governess is Rs. 88 yearly, and to the Society Rs. 631, even though the proceeds from fees amount to Rs. 190 for each student. The expenditure on the ten pupils last year was Rs. 9,522, which gives Rs. 952 as the cost of each pupil teacher. No Government College spends any thing like so large a sum on each scholar. Rival schools near each other are injurious to education. A

boy dissatisfied at some punishment for breach of discipline in the one, goes to the other. Both try to have low fees. The receipts from fees and subscriptions do not enable either to pay for first-rate talent and experience, and hence neither school can rise to the standard that would be attained by one united school. There are several examples of such schools under native managers. In country villages aided rival schools cause an injury to instruction, and a waste of public money. The most interesting feature in the educational operations of the year is the extension of female education. Not only is there an increase of the numbers under instruction, but the quality of the instruction improved. The number of girls attending schools in this division rose from 1,963 in 1865 to 3,307 in 1866.

South East Division.—Mr. Bellett, the Inspector, had 14 Deputy Inspectors who supervised 968 schools to which they paid 2,317 visits travelling 21,623 miles. The lower class vernacular schools are all opened almost on the borders of civilization, viz., under the Garrow Hills in Mymensingh, in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, among the wilds of North and East Cachar, and among the net-work of waters in the Sunderbuns. No application was made to Government this year for sanction of a sum of money for distribution among the Pundits and Students of the Sanskrit Toles. Owing to a hostile social movement, raised by the Hindu Hitioshini, the Tole Pundits were not willing to accept of the benefit offered by Government. They refused to send in pupils to the Tole examination, or receive rewards as they did last year. This disinclination will be difficult to overcome.

South West Division.—Mr. W. W. Hunter, B. A., C. S., was Inspector. The Division contained 283 schools and 16,043 scholars. The desire for education among the higher ranks is represented by an increase of one per cent., the desire among the general community is represented by an increase of 17·5 per cent., and among those humbler but still respectable classes of it who have to be content with a Vernacular education by an increase of 18 per cent. There was a greater desire for Vernacular education. While the average cost to the State in the higher class schools remained stationary at Rs. 19·2 per pupil, the cost of each pupil in the Government Vernacular schools fell from Rs. 6·4 in 1864-65 to Rs. 5·8 in 1865-66, or 12 per cent. of the whole charge. The direct system, or Zillah schools, educated 1,040 boys at a cost of Rs. 19,908; the aided

system under Missionary management educated 403 boys at a cost to the State of Rs. 3,696; the aided system under native management educated 1,228 boys at a cost of Rs. 10,082 to Government. For the education of each boy under the direct or Zillah school system, Government therefore paid Rs. 19 per annum; for each boy under the aided system in Missionary schools, Government paid Rs. 9 per annum, and for each boy under the aided system as conducted by native managers, it paid Rs. 8 per annum. From the 1,040 Zillah school boys came nineteen successful candidates at the Entrance Examination, being 1·8 per cent. of the total number of pupils in the Zillah schools. The higher class Missionary schools, with their 403 boys, produced four successful candidates or 1 per cent., and the higher class schools under native managers out of 1,228 boys could shew only five successful candidates, or less than half per cent. The article, therefore, that Government gets, is of more or less finished quality in proportion to the sum which Government pays. In the comparison the Missionary schools shew well, notwithstanding their comparative indifference to the examination, which forms the test. Each pupil in a Mission school costs Government less than half of what a Zillah school pupil costs, yet the Missionary school pupils furnish rather more than half the percentage which the Zillah school pupils passed of successful candidates at the Entrance Examination. On the other hand, the higher class schools under native managers contrast unfavourably in this respect; each of their pupils cost 42 per cent. of the sum Government paid for a Zillah school pupil, but, in proportion to their total average attendance, they only sent 26 per cent. of the proportion of candidates for the Entrance Examination that the Zillah schools send. Compared with the higher class schools under Missionaries, they shew still worse. Each of their pupils cost only one-ninth less than a Missionary school-boy, yet out of their pupils, educated almost at the same expense to the State as the Missionary school-boys, only 0·4 per cent. passed the Entrance Examination, or less than half the proportion of successful competitors from the Mission schools. What, therefore, the different kinds of schools gain in quantity they lose in quality, with the exception of the higher class Missionary schools. Mr. Hunter thinks that, taking both quantity and quality into account, Government gets more for its money from the Mission schools than from either of the other two. This of course applies only to direct education. As regards influence upon the people and all the wider purposes of public instruction, both

the Zillah and the Aided schools under native managers have a work to perform which Missionary schools are wholly incapable of doing. Of the middle class English and Hindee school at Chyebassa it is reported that the Coles who form half the school are very slow. They have to assist their parents in the fields and at home and the majority attend the school every day from a distance ranging between four and six miles; so that they are obliged to start in the morning from their homes, to which they do not return till night-fall. Fatigued and hungry they sit down with alacrity to their accustomed evening meal, a kind of home-brewed ale, called Handya, which possesses intoxicating properties, and leads to dancing and singing instead of study. Those who would wish to study have another obstacle in the absence of lights. Labouring under such disadvantages, both natural and social, it is not to be wondered that in nine or ten years they, with very few exceptions, acquire only such a knowledge of Hindee as just suffices to help them to the posts of chuprasees, constables, or, at most, of subordinate amlahs of the court. The poverty of the aboriginal tribes tells heavily against the schooling fees. Previous to the school passing under the Education department, each Cole boy used to get a pice a day as a gratuity for attending the school. This allowance has now been discontinued, and a fee of one anna per mensem has been levied from each boy-learning English. Nothing can speak more strongly as to the restless and unsettled character of the aborigines than the irregularity of their boys in attending school. It is considered a serious matter when 20 per cent. of a Bengali school is absent but less than half the Coles are daily present.

North West Division.—Dr. Fallon was Inspector. The advance of the lower education depends on the Deputy Inspector, and it was slight except in Tirhoot and Shahabad. Speaking generally, one-half the lower schools in Behar still resisted more or less any change or reform. The bad schools were many, because good teachers were too few. There are Mahomedan teachers who will steadily evade teaching Geography and Arithmetic, because the Mahomedan invocation or prayer *Bismillah-ur-rahman-ur-raheem* is not on the printed text. Nor is the culture which would make men better and happier of any value in the eyes of those who, caring only for wealth and power, believe that men are good or evil only as nature has made them, while they cultivate the arts of fraud and deception by which, as a rule, the members of the community they move in have grown rich and strong. The Sonthal Mission

Training school at Taljheri continued to improve, but secular knowledge was not sufficiently attended to. Yet it is a great thing that the number of Sonthals who learn to read and write and to do sums in Arithmetic should increase every year, and that all this knowledge, elementary as it is, should, as it must, enable them to hold their own against other races whose disposition to deal fairly is not on a par with their knowledge of letters. Not less important is the moral effect of a European Missionary in the midst of these people, taking a personal interest in their concerns, and helping and protecting them when he can from the over-reaching of more crafty men. Of Behar the Inspector reports that the time has not yet arrived when the higher education now given by the State can be made over without detriment to private bodies; though certainly, as this higher education should be for the middle and higher classes chiefly, the rate of tuition fees may well be raised, in the presence of the last great rise which the money value of a knowledge of English has received by the order which bars from Pleaderships diplomas all who have not passed the University Entrance Examination.

North East Division.—The Division contained 224 Institutions with 10,158 pupils and an average daily attendance of 6,781. Education among the Hill tribes in Assam is carried on through the instrumentality of the American Missionaries, to whom monthly grants of money are allowed by Government. Of the numerous tribes which inhabit the hilly country surrounding the valley of the Brahmapootra, education has only reached four, the Cacharies, Miries, Mikirs and Garrows. The progress does not seem to be very satisfactory. This grant has been going on since 1855, and more than Rs. 18,000 have been spent in endeavouring to educate these wild tribes. The question is, what result can be shown for this large expenditure of money? There are now 257 Kacharies and Miries receiving an elementary education in Assamese at an average cost of 5 annas 8 pie each per mensem to Government. The schools are too numerous and too small, and the Masters too underpaid to do much good. The Meekirs inhabit the hilly tracts of country lying to the east and south-east of Nowgong. There is a tradition among them, that in former days their ancestors were able to read and write, and that the records of their people were written on dried buffalo skins. For some reason or other, the hill deities, offended at their advance in learning, sent an army of rats, who devoured their parchments, since which time any man, who attempts to write,

is said to have his right arm withered. Such absurd superstitions as these set the people against education, and the Missionaries have had up hill work. In all the schools founded by the Missionaries, the medium of instruction is Assamese, whereas in all the Indigenous schools supported by Government, the medium of instruction is the Bengali language.

Vernacular Education.—Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, Special Inspector, reports that his special scheme of Vernacular Education may be said to have emerged out of its experimental character. Its general extension gradually throughout the country was sanctioned. Three other districts within the limits of the north-western educational division were taken in under a new Inspector, the large district of Midnapore was added to his circle; and the district of Bancoorah or West Burdwan. Under this Inspector there were four training schools, each consisting of three teachers and seventy-five stipendiary pupils, costing in all Rs. 555 per mensem. The stipendiary pupils are in all cases village nominees, excepting ten at each Training School, entertained as unattached students. Officiating arrangements for the village schools are made with the help of these students on the occurrence of such contingencies as death or sickness among the attached school-masters. In such cases, they draw stipends at the rate of Rs. 8 per month. At the examination for entrance into these schools there was a large number of candidates. The epidemic fever seriously affected the patshalas. One Deputy Inspector reports that during the year no Government employment was conferred on any patshala pupil of the Burdwan circle. The growing popularity of the patshalas, therefore, received a sudden check. A feeling of disappointment began to rise up about them in the popular mind. Generally speaking, the village teachers do their routine duties carefully. The Deputy Inspector reports that the area of the Gooshkara circle is about 900 square miles. The population may be roughly estimated at 336,000 souls. The number of male children of a school-going age, being assumed at 1-20th of the entire population, will be about 17,000. Now the entire number attending the thirty-five day schools under inspection is only 1,289. There can be little doubt that the other 15,711 children or most of them are attending their guru patshalas with which we have not yet come in contact. This shews how very little we have been able to accomplish after three years of continued exertion in the way of improving the village patshalas of this district. The work to be done is vast; the means at command, namely seventy-five trained teachers at the years'

end, is disproportionately small. At four of the patshalas under me the villagers have appointed teachers of English. But as the patshala hours are not interfered with by the English teachers, the Inspector could take no official cognizance of the matter. This shews how easily English schools can go on of themselves without the least extraneous support, while vernacular education, to be improved in quality, needs every encouragement from Government, and the most strenuous exertions on the part of the educational officers. The Deputy Inspector of the Myrmory circle reports that there was every hope of the night schools started by the certificated gurus proving a complete success. People of the lowest classes attended these schools, and paid half a day's labour of an adult equal to 2 annas for one month's teaching. A whole day's labour is the utmost that a schoolmaster will be at liberty to take from one of his pupils during a single month. The Inspector reports of the Midnapore district that the difference between the Hindu with his complicated social system and the primitive Santhal is most striking. Nor is it less interesting to mark how Hinduism continues to be aggressive among the various wild tribes of the district, and how the customs and the language of the Bengali, considered to be so *effete* elsewhere, have vigour and growth among these rude tribes who adopt them more or less as they settle down to fixed agricultural habits of life. Patshalas are purely Hindu institutions, and are not found to exist among any other of the various races who inhabit the country. These institutions formed, in fact, a part of the old system of Hindu village communities. On a rough guess, the Hindu population of this district is something about 1,200,000. Applying the usual rule, the number of patshala-going children in the district will be about 75,000, and the number of patshalas 3,000. The Inspector met patshalas in every one of the forty-three villages which he visited where the people were even in part Hindu. In four out of the twenty-four thannas of the district which are inhabited by Ooriya Hindus, patshalas exist in as great number as in those inhabited by Bengalis. The Deputy Inspector in two weeks made out a list containing the names of 373 patshalas attended by 8,426 pupils, all situated within a radius of but a few miles from the sudder station. Exclusive of the four training schools and as many model patshalas attached to them, this Inspector had under him, on 30th April 1866, 521 village schools with an attendance of 16,561 pupils who paid Rs. 26,507-1 in fees and otherwise to their gurus. The total cost to Government in these schools was Rs. 21,643-11, and

therefore less than 2 annas per month per pupil. The *patshalas* are not and cannot be schools for the masses *exclusively*. They are primarily preparatory schools for the children of the higher and middle ranks, and at the same time, being extremely cheap, are attended largely by children of the lower orders. The following shows the expenditure on this scheme in 1865-66 :—

SCHOOLS.	No of schools.	Monthly average No. on the Roll during 1865-66.	Daily average attendance	EXPENDITURE.		
				From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Normal Training Schools	4	343	224	21,306 15 0	2,884 9 2	24,191 8 2
Patshalas, Aided ..	639	15,174	11,567	22,437 6 5	26,878 14 0	49,314 4 6
	543	15,517	11,791	43,744 5 6	29,761 7 2	73,505 12 8

Baboo Kasseo Kanth Mookerjee was appointed Additional Inspector on 25th August 1865 to introduce this scheme into Rajshahye, Dinagepore and Rungpore, the Secretary of State for India in Council having expressed his satisfaction at the results which had attended the operation of the scheme. This new division extends from 24° to 27° north latitude, and from 1° 30' east to 1° 15' west longitude, Calcutta meridian, and contains a superficial area of 11,718 square miles, being in extent larger than Belgium and more than one-third of Ireland. Its population, as shewn in the police records, is roughly estimated at 2,757,794 souls, being 884,015 Hindus and 1,873,779 Mahomedans. Its extreme length from Munjulleo in Rungpore to Sera-amree in Rajshahye is 191 miles, and its greatest breadth from Khirkabareo in Dinagepore to Kakreepara in Rungpore, is 142 miles. Of the whole population, one-half may be assumed as females. If of the rest one-fourth be taken as between the ages of five and sixteen, we have 344,724 lads, who ought to be at school. By the last published report, it appears that 2,747 only are under instruction in these three districts, those in the Zillah schools not excepted, so that 341,977 still remain who have not yet been touched. The fact is, the greater part of the

people are agriculturists and artisans, and dislike the system of school instruction. It will, therefore, be the duty of the new scheme to bring the majority of them within the sphere of its influence. Mr. Robinson, long the Inspector of these parts, says in his last Report: "To the body of the people, who, in this division at least, are for the most part extremely poor, it is a mockery to allude to the Grant-in-aid rules;" and the late Mr. Murray, whose memory the people still cherish with fond regard, in connection with the Grant-in-aid system, states that, "in Bengal also the lower stratum of the people is not reached, or to a very limited extent, by means of the schools established on this principle. They are too expensive to be numerous, and the state of the patshalas shews that the lower classes of the people are not at all anxious to have their children taught the higher branches of education. To reach the masses some scheme is required, which, while adopting the patshala system as its basis, will introduce a better way of teaching, and better books." This is exactly what the new Inspector attempted. Up to the close of the official year the scheme had been well received by the people. In the 3 Training schools there were 236 pupils and the whole cost was Rs. 5,307.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN OUDE.

1865-66.

Inspection.—The educational scheme sanctioned for Oude in 1863-64 provided for the appointment of a Director on Rs. 900 a month, a Senior Inspector on Rs. 600, a Junior Inspector on Rs. 300 and a Deputy Inspector on Rs. 80 a month. Mr. W. Handford, who submits this Report, is Director and no Senior Inspector has yet been appointed. All classes of schools were carefully inspected during the year; Zillah, Tehsil, and Aided schools twice by the Director or the Inspector, and the new Village schools twice by the Inspector, and once a quarter at least by the Deputy Inspector in whose charge they are. Village schools lying within five or six miles of each other can, by collecting the pupils at some central village, be examined sufficiently carefully at the rate of two or three each day. Tehsil schools require at least one day each, and, as they are at long distances from each

other, one or two days' travelling intervenes. Zillah and other superior schools occupy from two to five days, and even this time does not permit, in the case of the larger and more advanced schools, so thorough an examination as could be wished. The civil officers pay the schools irregular visits which are highly appreciated.

Statistics.—The following shews the expenditure during the year—

	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Direction and subsidiary charges ...	17,125	7	5	.....	
Inspection and subsidiary charges ...	5,856	2	2	.....	
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads) ...	1,19,464	6	4	71,797	1	11
Total ...	1,42,445	15	11	71,797	1	11

The Imperial Grant was Rs. 1,45,800, of which Rs. 1,42,446 was actually expended. The term local funds includes—the educational cess; subscriptions by the Native gentry; school fees; and the private resources of Missionary and other Private schools under inspection. The educational cess was generally levied in Oonao, and partially in seven other districts, in two of which the collections were trifling. This Fund is charged with the maintenance of Village schools and the cost of training village teachers. Only 61 Village schools were at work, but above 350 students were trained in the Normal schools. The total amount of the cess was Rs. 36,601 of which Rs. 13,594 was spent on Normal and Rs. 5,803 on Village schools leaving a balance of Rs. 17,264. The native gentry of the province subscribed Rs. 65,760 for education during the year. The aggregate amount of fees collected from pupils of all classes of schools was Rs. 10,201 against Rs. 7,817 in 1864-65, being an increase of Rs. 2,384. The number of schools rose from 92 to 170, the number of pupils from 6,392 to 10,467, and the average attendance from 4,129 to 7,076. The

average attendance is to the average number on the rolls as 82 to 100. The total cost of each boy in the Zillah schools was Rs. 35-2 8 against Rs. 49-4-3 the previous year; in the Anglo-Vernacular Tehsil schools Rs. 20-1-3 against Rs. 20-14-10; in the Vernacular Tehsil schools Rs. 12-8 against Rs. 10-8-5; in the Village schools Rs. 4-10-4; in the Normal schools Rs. 65-1-2 against Rs. 96 6-6; in higher Private schools Rs. 62-1 against Rs. 74-12-11 and in the lower Rs. 10-1-7 against Rs. 4-6-3. Of 10,467 pupils 139 were the sons of talookdars, 868 of zemindars, 1,762 of cultivators, 1,673 of traders, 344 of policemen and 987 of other officials, 2,463 of professional persons, 870 of artisans and 1,361 of others. As to creed 7,654 were Hindoos, 2,718 Mahomedans and 95 others.

Government Schools.—

	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1865-66 (monthly average.)	Average daily attendance.	Total Expenditure.	
				From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.
Schools of the Higher Class	10	1,339	1,089	Rs. 32,876	Rs. 5,425
" " Middle "	19	1,706	1,424	19,455	9,135
" " " "	15	839	665	7,298	1,016
Lower ditto { Tehsil	61	1,236	1,094	.....	5,082
Village	2	320	280	4,460	13,760
Normal Schools					
Total	107	5,440	4,552	64,089	34,418

The average attendance of pupils was $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the average number on the rolls. Considering the frequent occasions of sorrow or rejoicing which occur in Native families, and are made excuses for absence from school, this proportion is tolerably satisfactory. Though the number on the rolls in four schools was slightly less than at the close of 1864-65, the average attendance in all cases increased. The fees vary from one anna to one rupee; 342 pupils were free. There were 431 volumes in the school libraries and all were tolerably well supplied with maps and school apparatus. The schools steadily

worked up towards the University Entrance Examination standard. English composition is the weak point with the pupils. Perpetual practice in translation and other written exercises is the only remedy; and is a work of time. Translation and letter writing form part of the daily routine, and every Saturday is devoted to an examination in the lessons of the preceding week. The Fyzabad school took the lead both as regards numbers and efficiency. It has the advantage of being in a large city, and has a somewhat more liberal establishment of teachers. It is expected of the Anglo-Vernacular Tehsil schools that they should impart a knowledge of English "sufficient to fit a man to be a fair clerk or ministerial officer of our Courts," and a good general education in the Vernacular. The fee is from half an anna to a rupee a month. The progress made in many of the schools of this class was most satisfactory. Shahabad was, on the whole, the best. The average attendance for the year was 148 against 93 in 1864-65, and the year closed with 202 names on the rolls. In the Vernacular Tehsil schools the scheme of studies is divided into six classes, and, beginning with the Vernacular alphabet, includes reading, writing, arithmetic, mensuration, Indian history, geography, grammar, and the elements of geometry and algebra. There is a difficulty in keeping boys till they reach the upper classes; no school had yet got beyond class III. As a rule, reading, writing, grammar and geography are taught very fairly; dictation is in most cases good; there is a want of neatness and accuracy in arithmetic; and the history book, though read, is not thoroughly mastered. In July 1866, 60 Village schools were opened in Zillah Oonao. The teachers had been studying in the Normal school for 10 months previously, and had obtained certificates of competency at the June examination. The most likely villages were selected by the Deputy Commissioner and Tehsildars; and, when the teachers were ready, a Deputy Inspector was appointed to organize and superintend the schools. In most cases the attendance was good from the outset. The year closed with a total registered attendance of 2,004 pupils, and an average attendance of 1,617. This gives an average of 33 and 27 per school, and is very encouraging, showing that the people are willing to be instructed. The course of studies for Village schools is divided into four classes, and, beginning with the alphabet, includes reading, writing, dictation, grammar, the ordinary rules of arithmetic up to fractions, the elements of mensuration, and an outline of geography and Indian history. This is all that can be attempted at present; the

men who enter the Normal school find it difficult to qualify themselves in one year to teach up to this standard, and they object to stay longer. In some instances the inhabitants of the village lend a house for the school free; in others rent is paid; whilst in about 28 villages it will be necessary to build. The salaries of the village teachers hitherto appointed vary from Rs. 6 to 10 per mensem, the average for April was Rs. 71. In the North-Western Provinces the minimum rate is Rs. 4, and in the Punjab Rs. 5 per mensem; but very many are untrained men, not having yet been sent to the Normal school. During the year considerable progress was made in carrying out the new land settlement, and collections under the cess increased rapidly. In order that there might be no unnecessary delay in establishing Village schools as funds become available, it was thought desirable to increase the number of village pupil teachers under training at Lucknow, and to open a Branch Normal school at Fyzabad as a temporary auxiliary to that at Lucknow. As qualified teachers do not at present exist, it seems more natural to train teachers and then open schools, than to open schools with ignorant teachers, whom we must, sooner or later, bring to the Normal school. The scheme of studies pursued at the Normal schools includes a junior and senior course,—the former comprising subjects necessary for Village, and the latter for Tehsil school teachers. Half-yearly examinations are held about June and December, and certificates awarded. At the June examination of the Normal school, Lucknow, 91 students were examined, and 87 received Village school certificates. Of these latter, 60 became village teachers in Zillah Oonao; and 17 were permitted to remain to read the senior course. A new set of students were admitted in July.

Canning College, the most important educational institution in the Province, completed its second year. Its popularity is shown by the increase of pupils from 399 at the close of 1864-65 to 518 at the close of 1865-66. The collections in fees was Rs. 2,688 against 1,972 in 1864-65. Of the pupils 373 were in the Anglo-Oriental, 67 in the Arabic, 41 in the Persian and 37 in the Sanscrit Department. Of 11 candidates, who went up to the University Entrance Examination in December 1866 six passed, and one of these in the 1st Division. The three Higher schools of the American and Church Missions at Lucknow and Baraitch had 617 pupils on the rolls with an average attendance of 374 against 458 and 282 respectively the previous year.

Private Schools—

Description of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Average number on Rolls during the year, or monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Grants-in-Aid given by Government.	Expenditure from all the sources.
				Rs.	Rs.
Higher Class Schools ...	4	959	720	28,777	15,910
Middle „ ...	12	840	677	3,829	6,566
Lower „ ...	36	1,099	878	2,409	4,963
Female „ ...	11	303	249	2,726	8,692
Total ...	63	3,201	2,524	37,741	36,131

The above shows a total of 63 private Institutions, with an average attendance for the year of 2,524 pupils. Last year there were 47 schools, and the average attendance was 1,677. The increase in favor of 1865-66 is 16 schools and 847 pupils. The average attendance for the year was 79 per cent. of the average number on the rolls. Two schools were closed and 16 opened during 1865-66. Considerable progress was made in establishing and improving schools by the Grant-in-aid system. Up to the close of 1864-65 grants had been sanctioned to 17 schools. During 1865-66 the list was increased to 47. The Budget allotment of Grants-in-aid in 1865-66 was Rs. 40,000; the total amount actually paid was Rs. 40,580-8-11. One obstacle to the rapid adoption of the Grant-in-aid system lies in the difficulty of providing "adequate management." Very few Native gentlemen in Oude have been educated in Government schools or in any similar Institutions, and they are naturally not very anxious to undertake a work which they do not understand. The Grant-in-aid system cannot become general, till a large number of the native community have themselves been educated on the European system, and are able and willing not only to support but to manage schools, as clergymen and other school managers do in England. Practically the management of many of the

schools rests to a great extent with local Government Officers, but Native subscribers are encouraged to do as much as possible for themselves.

Female Schools.—Of the 11 schools one is for European and Eurasian girls, and 10 for Natives. All are in the city of Lucknow. The Lucknow Girls' school is a very useful Institution, affording a good sound education to the daughters of many members of the Christian community who are unable to send their children to more expensive Institutions in the hills or elsewhere. The attendance was rather less than in 1864-65. There were at the close of the year 15 boarders and 37 day-scholars. Of the 10 schools for Native girls, five are in connection with the Church, and five with the American Mission in Lucknow. Three of these were opened during the year; the average number of pupils on the rolls at the 10 schools was 257, and the average attendance 206. The schools were visited regularly by the ladies of the two Missions, who report very favorably of the progress made by the pupils. Instruction is given in reading, writing and needle-work. The Head Masters of some of the Zillah and Tehsil schools made attempts to interest those around them in Female Education; two or three small schools were opened, but their success is not yet certain.

Books.—The sum of Rs. 14,311 was spent on 70,432 books and maps during the year. The sum of Rs. 4,989 was received from the sale of 32,520 books and maps.

Conclusion.—This Department closed its second year 1865-66. The results obtained, though small compared with what has been done in older and larger provinces, are, the Director thinks, sufficient to warrant a sanguine hope for the future. At the close of the year the pupils exceeded 10,000, and they were all in their several degrees receiving an useful education. That the amount of scholarship yet attained is small is admitted, and could not be otherwise. The superior schools, however, made rapid progress; the inferior Institutions will become more and more efficient as District Inspectors are appointed, and more frequent inspection becomes possible.

Orders of Government.—The Chief Commissioner approves of examinations by written papers in order to relieve the inspecting staff. He considers it encouraging that there were, in 1865, 170 schools with 10,476 pupils, and an average attendance of 7,076 (or 82 per cent.) against 92 schools with 6,392 scholars, and an average attendance of 4,129 in 1864. The

classification of the scholars, as regards social status and race, shews that the value of education is thus far tolerably appreciated by all grades of the Native community. He impresses on the Director the necessity, which there will be for some time, of properly examining the Village schoolmasters, in order to keep them up to the mark. The graduation of their pay, depending chiefly on their success in these examinations, will be the best means to prevent deterioration of the teaching staff. The institution of Normal Schools, for the training of the future masters, appears to the Chief Commissioner to be, in principle, a judicious expenditure of money. The progress of female education is as yet traceable nowhere, save as owing to the direct action of English or American residents. The Chief Commissioner will be at all times ready to receive suggestions regarding measures for aiding the spread of female education.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB.

1865-66.

THIS Report is submitted by Major Fuller, R. A., Director of Public Instruction.

Inspection.—The following shews the statistics of the circles of inspection :—

	Amballa Circle.	Lahore Circle.	Rawul- pindi Circle.	Frontier Circle.
Number of Districts,	9	9	7	7
Area in square miles,	17,847	27,965	27,381	27,213
Population, ...	39,75,834	57,80,155	30,18,258	20,20,370
Number of Schools, ...	679	1,434	653	212
Number of Scholars,...	24,919	45,376	25,085	7,038

There were 4 Inspectors on salaries varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800, and 4 native Deputy Inspectors on salaries varying from Rs. 80 to 100. Of sub-inspecting officers there were 29 on salaries amounting in all to Rs. 1,435 a month.

Statistics.—The expenditure during the year was Rs. 77,784 more than in the previous year, or Rs. 44,84,071 from imperial

and Rs. 2,63,909 from local funds. Of the imperial grants Rs. 1,04,528 was spent on direction and its subsidiary charges, Rs. 61,830 on inspection and Rs. 3,17,713 on instruction. Of the local funds Rs. 11,515 was spent on inspection and Rs. 2,52,394 on instruction. The following gives the details of schools and expenditure comparatively for two years :—

DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTIONS.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls at the close of 1865-66.	No. of Scholars attending daily on an average during 1865-66.	ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.							
				Total cost.				Cost to Government.			
				Rs.				Rs.			
Government	1864-65,	2	31	21	1,444	15	8	1,425	5	9	
Colleges, ...	1865-66,	2	36	29	1,215	5	1	1,166	5	7	
Govt. Zillah	1864-65,	23	7,302	5,821	22	2	2	17	11	9	
Schools, ...	1865-66,	24	8,140	6,610	22	15	1	18	6	9	
Govt. Town	1864-65,	70	6,460	5,470	5	9	5	3	14	9	
Schools, ...	1865-66,	71	6,999	5,852	5	7	6	3	6	5	
Govt. Village	1864-65,	1,745	52,917	44,274	3	14	2	...	1	9	
Schools, ...	1865-66,	1,746	55,593	45,073	3	12	9	...	10	3	
Govt. Female	1864-65,	272	5,530	4,260	4	7	3	...	...	10	
Schools, ...	1865-66,	333	6,834	5,363	4	8	1	...	1	5	
Govt. Jail	1864-65,	22	4,460	3,882	...	10	1	...	1	3	
Schools, ...	1865-66,	22	4,780	4,385	...	9	7	...	...	6	
Aided Col-	1864-65,	2	16	12	265	2	6	14	12	10	
leges, ...	1865-66,	1	15	12	350	...	...	37	4	5	
Aided Superior	1864-65,	17	4,063	3,207	32	9	11	20	13	1	
Schools, ...	1865-66,	18	5,297	4,061	32	14	7	13	13	7	
Aided Middle	1864-65,	52	1,153	936	28	4	9	13	3	8	
Class Schools,	1865-66,	52	1,515	1,267	24	6	2	11	1	10	
Aided Inferior	1864-65,	1	21	8	15	...	...	7	8	...	
Schools, ...	1865-66,	3	108	84	6	14	1	3	12	8	
Aided Female	1864-65,	411	9,713	8,002	4	8	5	2	10	6	
Schools, ...	1865-66,	696	12,727	11,063	3	12	2	2	...	...
Govt. Normal	1864-65,	7	322	297	115	...	...	47	12	9	
Schools, ...	1865-66,	7	294	269	116	13	3	56	13	3	
Aided Normal	1864-65,	1	23	23	59	5	11	35	13	11	
Schools, ...	1865-66,	3	80	68	62	9	3	30	14	1	
TOTAL, ...	1864-65,	2,625	92,011	76,213	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1865-66,	2,978	1,02,418	84,136	...	...	...	...	...	...

The total number of schools connected with Government increased during the year by 353, that of scholars by 10,407,

and the average daily attendance by 7,923. This increase occurred mainly among Female schools; those directly under Government control having risen in number from 272 to 333, and those aided by Government from 411 to 696. The number of girls in daily attendance was 5,363 and 11,063 respectively. The annual cost of education per head in Government Colleges, is a little lower, viz. Rs. 1,215; but still exceptionally high, especially when compared with the rate shewn in Aided Colleges. The cost in Government Zillah schools was under Rs. 23, and in similar Aided schools, omitting those for Europeans Rs. 19 of which only Rs. 7 fell on Government. The fees rose to Rs. 16,908 from Rs. 16,233 the previous year, Rs. 12,539 in 1863-64, Rs. 9,419 in 1862-63 and Rs. 8,195 in 1861-62.

The Calcutta University and Government Colleges.—There was an average daily attendance of 8 students at the Lahore and 21 at the Delhi College. On the former there was spent the sum of Rs. 18,635 from imperial and Rs. 174 from local funds and on the latter Rs. 15,188 and Rs. 1,246 respectively. Of 20 candidates for the First Arts Examination 5 passed from Government and 5 from Private Colleges. The number of candidates for Entrance has steadily risen from 10 in 1861-62 to 75 in 1865-66; of the latter 15 from Government and 8 from Private Institutions passed. All who failed in the First Arts examination were deficient in English. The next great stumbling-block was Mathematics, and then History. The deteriorating condition of the Lahore College is remarked, but the Director expects the Delhi College in two years to be ahead of all in Northern India. It had more students than any College in the North Western Provinces. English games and athletic sports were fairly kept up at both Colleges, especially during the cold season.

Government Schools.—One was opened at Peshawur raising the number of Zillah schools to 24. The number learning English rose from 5,665 to 6,022; and Urdu from 5,328 to 6,873. The proportion of Mahomedans to Hindoos improved, their respective numbers being 5,926 and 1,874, as compared with 5,590 and 1,381 at the close of 1864-65. The physical as well as the mental condition of the boys at Zillah schools received as much attention as possible; and wherever there were European Head Masters, something was generally done towards introducing or keeping up English games and manly sports of some kind or other. In the 71 Town schools there were 1,107 learning English. There were in them 4,717 Hindoos to 1,884 Mahomedans, and 398 Sikhs and

others. The attendance in the 1,746 Village schools improved being 55,593 according to the register, and 45,073 according to the daily average, as compared with 52,917 and 44,274 in the previous year. There were 27,609 Hindoos to 21,982 Mahomedans, and 6,002 Sikhs and others. Those studying Urdu numbered 47,567; Persian 17,657; and Hindee 7,116; besides 415 who acquired the elements of English. The Female schools increased from 272 to 333 and of pupils from 5,530 to 6,834 on the roll and from 4,260 to 5,363 in daily attendance. In the Jullundur District the number of girls learning English rose to 188; and there were besides, 5,170 reading Urdu, 1,688 Hindee, and 1,254 Persian. The cost of Education was Rs. 4-8-1 per head for the year. There were 22 Jail schools with an average daily attendance of 4,385 prisoners. Of these, 4,496 learned Urdu; 280 Hindee; and 131 Persian. The study of English was abolished, only 1 man being returned as studying it at Kangra. The excessive preponderance of Mahomedans over the other sects somewhat declined, their numbers being 2,771 to 1,472 Hindoos, and 537 Sikhs and others.

Non Government Inspected Schools.—The College Department of the Lahore Mission school continued to flourish. The monthly cost of Grants-in-aid, exclusive of those of a fluctuating character, was nearly the same as in the previous year, Rs. 6,293-8, instead of Rs. 6,291. There was no opportunity of increasing the amount, as the assignment was barely sufficient to cover the cost of existing grants. The total amount disbursed on account of Grants-in-aid was Rs. 93,528 from Imperial revenue during 1865-66; as compared with Rs. 1,02,545 during the previous year; and Rs. 2,889 from the Educational Cess Fund. The assignment from Imperial Revenue for Grants-in-aid during 1865-66 only amounted to Rs. 89,268. A revised Code of Grant-in-aid regulations came into operation during the year. The expenditure from private sources rose from Rs. 69,455 to Rs. 1,18,781, which is considerably more than Rs. 96,416, the sum obtained by grants from Government. In the 18 Private schools of the Higher class there were 3,451 Hindoo scholars to 1,488 Mahomedan; and 358 of other sects; 165 were children of European parentage. The number learning English rose from 3,355 to 4,277; while those reading Urdu amounted to 3,119; Persian to 2,323, and Hindee to 615. For 40 of the 52 middle class schools the local subscriptions of native residents increased from Rs. 7,660 to Rs. 9,959. The total number of boys on the

register of the 52 schools, rose from 1,153 to 1,515; and the average daily attendance from 936 to 1,267. Of these 1,067 were Hindoos, 354 Mahomedans, and 94 of other sects. Including Anglo-Vernacular scholars of the Elementary English schools, there were 2,454 reading English; 1,979 Urdu; 959 Persian, and 388 Hindee; but as those scholars have been already reckoned in the returns of the Government Vernacular schools to which the elementary English ones are attached, these numbers should be reduced to 914 for English, 653 for Urdu, 280 for Persian, and 278 for Hindee scholars. There were 696 instead of 411 private Female schools, an increase due to the numerous Girls' schools in receipt of grants, managed by native Local Committees, or started by Bedee Khem Singh. The number of schools at the cities of Lahore and Amritsur, in particular, increased greatly; from 103 and 94, to 173 and 288, respectively. The total number of girls on the rolls of all these schools, rose from 9,713 to 12,727; and the daily average from 8,002 to 11,063. Of these 8,352 were Hindoos, 4,161 Mahomedans, and 214 Sikhs and others. There were 109 learning English, 2,521 Urdu, 1,824 Persian, and 8,392 Hindee and Goormookhee.

Normal Schools.—All remained in fair working order. Seven belonged to Government with 294 students on the rolls and a daily attendance of 269. There were 102 Hindoos to 177 Mahomedans, and 15 others. All learned Urdu, and the great majority, *i. e.* 242, Persian as well; 79 learned the rudiments of English, and 17 Hindee. The cost of education was much the same as usual, Rs. 116; and also the amount raised in fees, from non-stipendiary students—viz. Rs. 69. The number who gained certificates in the year was 177. The returns show that of 2,012 teachers employed in Government Vernacular schools, 1,417 had been to some Normal school; and, with the exception of 255 who failed to pass, had gained certificates of qualification of various grades. There were 166 still under instruction, and 429 still to be sent to a Training Institution. There were 3 private schools for training female teachers in the vernacular—one under the S. P. G. Mission at Delhi and two under Native Committees at Lahore and Umritsur. The number of women under instruction was 80, and the daily average attendance 68. Of these 40 were Hindoos, and 40 Mahomedans; 40 learned Hindee or Goormookhee, 36 Urdu, and 12 Persian. The annual cost of Education per head was Rs. 62, of which Rs. 30-14-1 fell on Government.

Employment of Students.—Various rules for the examina-

tion of candidates for Tehsildarships, Treasury and other Clerkships, Pleaderships were prescribed. Due weight was accorded in the competition for these appointments to success in the examinations of the Calcutta University; this was expected to give a great stimulus to superior Anglo-Oriental Education throughout the Punjab.

Education in English.—The number learning English in the Punjab has risen from 4,439 in 1861-62 to 13,181 in 1865-66. Of the latter 6,326 were in Government and 6,855 in non-Government schools.

Books.—The books brought on stock numbered 1,64,265, and cost Rs. 55,324, being 45,252 more in number, and Rs. 21,922 more in value, than in the previous year. Of these 36,762 were English books, worth 29,450 Rs.; and 1,27,503 Oriental, worth Rs. 25,874. The bona fide sales comprised 98,854 books, worth Rs. 26,225. This number is less than that of the previous year's sales by 2,314, but the value of the books is greater by Rs. 1,629. 1,238 books, maps, &c. valued at Rs. 795, were distributed gratuitously for the use of Government Vernacular schools; and 8,892, worth Rs. 3,775, were given away in prizes. Rs. 150 worth of books was supplied to Jail schools. Books of reference, diagrams, illustrations, and other standard works to the number of 7,713, and the value of Rs. 2,660, were sent to the libraries of Zillah and Normal schools, the more costly ones being supplied only to the colleges and superior schools. The Government Educational Press turned out 89,800 Vernacular books, worth Rs. 14,483, in the course of the year. A new and greatly improved revision of the *Zubdat-ul-hisab*, or manual of arithmetic, altogether re-cast and re-written by Mr. C. W. W. Alexander, B. A., Inspector of the Lahore Circle, and *Hal-i-tarkib-i-Karima*, or grammatical analysis of the *Karima*, by Moulavi Shaik Ahmad of the Lahore Normal school, appeared during the year.

Orders of Government.—The Lieutenant Governor observes with satisfaction that there was a considerable increase, during the year under report, in the aggregate amount expended on education from private sources. But there is yet room for increased liberality on the part of the wealthier classes of the province; and he would be glad to see that those whose riches have largely increased with the growing prosperity of the Punjab, were devoting a portion of those riches to the formation of endowments for educational and charitable purposes. The statistics confirm the results of His Honor's observations during his last tour—namely, that the state of village education in frontier dis-

tricts, (especially in the more Northern districts) is less satisfactory than elsewhere, there being only 212 schools, with an average attendance of 7,083 scholars, among a population of upwards of two millions. The completion of Text books in the Pushtoo language and their introduction into the Village schools of the North-Western frontier will remove one great obstacle to the spread of education among the Pathan tribes; and now that the Chiefs of the Southern Derajat are beginning to evince an active interest in the extension of education, there appears to be every prospect of increased success. The Lieutenant Governor is glad to observe the continued success of the Branch school system. The continued increase in the number of Female schools, especially in the cities of Umritsur and Lahore, is gratifying; and though the general tenor of the reports, regarding the state and progress of education in those institutions, is not so favourable as could be wished, the Lieutenant Governor believes,—from what he has himself witnessed at Sealkote and elsewhere,—that there is much that is genuine in the movement. The great object, at present, is to remove prejudices against female education, and this object His Honor believes is being gradually accomplished. He would be glad to see some more effective guarantee than at present exists, that the large amount expended from the public revenues on female education, is economically applied to purposes for which it is intended. His Honor notices with satisfaction the favourable account of the schools established in the independent states of Puttiala, Nabha, Malair Kotela, and Patowdie. The Director's attention is again drawn to the high cost of each student in Normal schools.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MADRAS.

1865-66.

THIS Report is submitted by E. B. Powell, Esq., Director of Public Instruction.

General Statistics.—There was an increase of 278 schools and 5,956 scholars during the year, the total number on 30th April 1866 being 983 with an attendance of 39,100 pupils. The increase was entirely in Private schools, the total number of Government Institutions being actually one less than that for April 1865.

The aggregate attendance at Government schools, though showing an improvement over that for 1864-65, presents an increase of only 257 scholars. This is due to the expressed wishes of Government, namely, that no additional Government schools should be established except in peculiar circumstances, and that as full development as possible should be given to the Grant-in-aid system. The following is a classification of the schools, with reference to the agency by which they are managed :—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Government schools ...	109	9,434
Schools supported by a rate ...	79	1,951
Aided schools ...	896	27,351
Schools under simple inspection ...	377	6,320

or, with reference to the standard of instruction imparted in them—

First Class Schools ...	28	6,651
Middle Class do. ...	237	15,821
Lower Class do. ...	842	16,909
Girls' do. ...	139	3,816
Normal Schools ...	11	1,428
Schools and Colleges for special or professional instruction ...	4	431

Of the 45,056 pupils 410 were Europeans, 3,031 East Indians, 7,617 Native Christians, 38,412 Hindus, and 1,576 Mahomedans. As to sex 4,111 were girls of whom 131 were Europeans, 1,011 East Indians, 2,149 Native Christians, 815 Hindus, and 5 Mahomedans.

Inspection and Expenditure.—The Inspecting staff consisted of 29 officers, of whom 5 were Inspectors, 15 Deputy Inspectors, 8 Inspecting Schoolmasters and 1 Superintendent of Hill schools. The expenditure during the year is thus classified :—

CHARGES.	From Imperial Funds.		From Local Funds.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges ...	32,846	4 7	.....	... ..
Inspection and its subsidiary charges ...	91,106	10 4	.....	... ..
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads) ...	4,96,717	2 10	95,714	10 2
Total ...	6,20,670	1 9	95,714	10 2

From which the following items, namely,—

	Rs.	A. P.
University Fees paid to the credit of Government ...	5,425	0 0
School Fees do. do. ...	5,423	11 1
Proceeds of the sale of Books ...	29,372	9 3
Total ...	40,221	4 4

have to be deducted, which reduces the net expenditure from the Public Treasury to Rs. 5,80,448-13-5. If to this sum be added Rs. 3,06,433-15-8, the expenditure incurred from other sources than the Government grants by the managers of Private schools under inspection, the aggregate net expenditure incurred in the Madras Presidency on account of schools connected with Government, and for other educational objects in which the Government took a part, may be put down at Rs. 8,86,832-13-1 or £88,688-5-9.

The University of Madras.—The following statement exhibits the results of the University examinations from its establishment in 1857 to the close of the official year 1865-66 :—

Results of the Madras University Examinations from 1857 to 1866.

YEARS.	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.		
	PASSED.			PASSED.			PASSED.			PASSED.			PASSED.		
	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.
1857-58	41	29	7	No Examination.	do.	2	No Examination.	do.	2	No Examination.	do.	4	No Examination.	do.	0
1858-59	79	11	7	do.	do.	9	do.	do.	1	do.	do.	5	do.	do.	1
1859-60	57	22	8	do.	do.	10	do.	do.	3	do.	do.	5	do.	do.	3
1860-61	52	23	0	do.	do.	10	do.	do.	0	do.	do.	5	do.	do.	2
1861-62	80	35	13	do.	do.	6	do.	do.	0	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	0
1862-63	195	49	33	do.	do.	12	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	10	do.	do.	2
1863-64	252	58	47	do.	do.	21	do.	do.	1	do.	do.	3	do.	do.	1
1864-65	390	93	50	82	19	4	10	1	6	1	0	2	1	1	0
1865-66	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	4	0	2	2	2	0
	555	120	214	53	23	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2366	577	360	463	111	38	107	50	10	5	0	33	11	5	5

Beside the results tabulated in the Statement, a Candidate obtained the Degree of M. D. in 1858-59, being the only one who has as yet taken a Degree in Medicine. Two other Candidates have passed preliminary examinations in Medicine.

The First Examination in Arts, though not sufficiently long in operation to allow of perfectly safe conclusions being based upon its results, indicates the extended influence of the University over Private Institutions. The growing success of Private Institutions is evident. In 1865-66 in the Matriculation Examination 26 candidates passed in Latin; 118 in Tamil, 47 in Telugu, 12 in Kanarese, 19 in Malayalam and 7 in Hindustanee. In the Bachelor of Arts Examination 4 passed in Tamil, 1 in Kanarese and 1 in Malayalam. Of the successful matriculation candidates 124 were Brahmins, 44 other Hindus, 19 East Indians, 14 Europeans, 8 Mahomedans and 20 Native Christians. Of the Bachelors of Arts 5 were Brahmins and 1 a Native Christian. The expenditure of the University during the year was Rs. 15,917-10-6 of which Rs. 4,184 was for establishment and Rs. 8,725 for Examiners.

Government Institutions.—On 109 colleges and schools, which had 8,901 on the roll and a daily attendance of 8,053, the sum of Rs. 2,89,562-5-4 from imperial and Rs. 36,557-10-10 from local funds was spent. Of these 13 were schools of the higher, 68 of the middle and 17 of the lower class. Seven were Normal Schools attended by 928 daily and 4 attended by 363 were for special education. The *Presidency College* had 6 Professors, 7 English and 6 vernacular masters and was attended by 273 students in the Arts and 42 in the Law department. A satisfactory feature in its working is the steady increase which has taken place in the number of pupils attending the Senior Department. The Institution is largely resorted to by youths from the Mofussil. Government supported the proposal of appointing a European Professor of Sanscrit to the staff of the Presidency College. The *Medical College* had 8 Professors, 4 assistants and 100 students. All the members of the Senior Class were passed by the Government Examiners for the grade of Assistant Apothecary; but it appears that the young men are of a somewhat inferior stamp. The *Civil Engineering College* had 9 teachers and 97 pupils; of the latter 19 were military men. On these colleges the sum of Rs. 44,537-11-6 was spent from imperial and Rs. 3,367-13-8 from local funds.

Non Government Institutions.—The following gives the details. While the whole of the Government expenditure is correctly entered, the expenditure from other sources than Grants-in-aid is given considerably below the correct amount.

	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1865-66, (monthly average.)	Average daily attendance during 1865-66.	Total Expenditure.			
				Grants-in-aid given by Government.		Expenditure from all sources other than Grants-in-aid given by Government.	
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Colleges ...	1	144	127	4,954	10 8	22,877	6 2
Schools. { Higher Class ...	14	3,126	2,834	33,996	3 1	87,303	14 0
{ Middle do. ...	169	9,762	9,385	50,204	4 5	1,31,724	2 4
{ Lower do. ...	825	14,636	14,288	17,189	10 5	14,733	1 1
{ Female Schools ...	139	3,315	3,273	5,617	10 9	32,820	11 8
{ Normal do. ...	4	210	177	4,913	13 4	16,974	12 5
Total ...	1,152	31,193	308 4	1,16,876	4 8	3,06,433	15 8

Mr. Powell publishes returns which show that the Grant-in-aid system has done much in improving, if not in extending Missionary education. The sum of Rs. 1,16,876 was spent in Grants-in-aid or Rs. 27,074 more than in the previous year. Of this Rs. 64,924 was granted to Mission, Rs. 24,433 to Hindoo and Rs. 27,519 to other schools.

Army Schools.—The interest of the public in the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums greatly diminished; the cost of the Asylums is, in fact, now borne almost entirely by Government. On the 30th April the inmates numbered 113 boys and 49 girls. The Committee found it necessary to restrict admissions in consequence of want of funds. The receipts for 1865-66, including a balance in hand of Rs. 5,868-3-1, amounted to Rs. 63,872-0-10, of which the Government Grant-in-aid was Rs. 48,000, and Orphan allowance Rs. 5,895-1-11: the total of the disbursements for the year was Rs. 62,001-12-7. The Inspector's report in 1865 was generally of a satisfactory character. The Inspectors examined and reported on 18 sets of Regimental and other Army schools, divided into 41 distinct schools, and containing over 1,741 pupils. The schools are not included in the statistical tables of this report.

Books.—The expenditure was Rs. 20,724. The number of books sold in the year was 76,521, and their value was Rs. 29,372-9-3.

The Inspector's Reports deal chiefly with individual schools.

Mr. Bowers, Inspector of the 1st Division, remarks on the failure of the Educational Act formed originally to meet the case of the Village schools. That measure cannot be said to have proved a success in the Godavery subdivision. It was introduced into the towns of Salur, Parvatipur, and Gajapatinagaram, in the Vizagapatam district, through the influence of the revenue authorities. There seemed to be little prospect of its working more satisfactorily in those places. The Grant-in-aid system, as administered in connection with Educational certificates, has the advantage of greater simplicity, and is proving the more effectual instrument of popular education chiefly through the medium of the middle class schools. The education given in Primary schools admits of most improvement and control under the system of "payment by results," but the capitation allowances for Primary schools sanctioned in connection with the revised Grant-in-aid rules for Madras Presidency are not sufficiently liberal to prove a stimulus to Village schoolmasters. Under vigilant supervision the scheme sanctioned for the whole of the Northern Circars, but hitherto restricted to the single district of Vizagapatam, seems calculated to operate more beneficially. Teachers who obtained certificates either through the University or Departmental Examinations, were fast re-placing those who have not been able to qualify through either test.

Mr. H. Fortey, M. A., Inspector of the 2nd Division, admits that the effective desire for education in the country towns is still very weak, and that many of the newly opened schools are by no means firmly established. But the education of vast numbers of an alien race, whose habits of thought are utterly foreign to our own, must of necessity be a slow and laborious task.

Mr. J. T. Fowler, Inspector of Normal Schools and the Presidency Division, reports that the new Grant-in-aid rules have been largely taken advantage of. The Education Act is coming into operation in South Arcot; but the Deputy Inspector experiences great difficulty in arranging details. It is not easy in villages to find men qualified to act as Commissioners.

Mr. E. C. Caldwell, Inspector of the 4th Division, remarks that there is no systematic course of instruction laid down for Sepoy schools, and the smallness of the allowances made to them precludes the entertainment of very efficient teachers. The school of the Sappers and Miners has great advantages over those of other Regiments; the pupils all speak the same language, and the school allowance has not to be divided

between several teachers. A small school fee is levied in aid of the Government allowance.

Mr. T. Marden, Inspector of the 5th Division, expresses the opinion that the Coimbatore Village school system, which makes the nearest approximation to that of payment by results, should be extended. No fewer than 54 villages in the Coimbatore district placed themselves under the Education Act, and in 24 of them commissioners were appointed. There were, however, only nine in which the rules had been sanctioned by Government, and of these no more than two commenced to levy taxes. Even in these two villages the commissioners collected only from those who paid without legal pressure. The Deputy Inspector does not speak hopefully of the prospects of the system. Mr. Marden notices the great dissatisfaction that pervades the department. Unless the position and prospects of its officers are improved, most of the appointments will be filled with men who take them temporarily as a convenience. The remainder will consist of disappointed men prevented by age or other circumstances from entering other departments.

Mr. L. Garthwaite, Deputy Inspector in Malabar and Canara, remarks the rapid development of the rate school system in Malabar and its introduction into Canara. None of the rate-schools were below the middle grade, and they will, when fully organized, take the standard of Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The annual revenue of each school (exclusive of Government grants) ranged from about Rs. 5,000 to about Rs. 700. The actual establishment of five such schools in a single province and the introduction of the Act into five more may be regarded as a sign of educational progress.

Orders of Government.—The Madras Government do not wish the Education Act to be applied to any town or village, unless clearly in accordance with the wishes of a considerable majority of the inhabitants, or where competent school commissioners are not available. The working of the Grant-in-aid rules issued in January 1865 may be regarded as tolerably satisfactory. It remains to be seen which of the two systems of aid will be found the more effective, viz., 1st, that of making monthly payments in aid of the salaries of teachers who have afforded evidence of their qualifications, or, 2nd, that of making grants on the results of periodical examinations of the pupils. It is the desire and intention of the Governor in Council that each shall have a full and fair trial, and he trusts that, considerable progress will be

made in the extension, as well as in the improvement, of education in the Madras Presidency, in the course of the next few years.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF PALAMOW.

1862-1866.

THIS report consists of Notes Geographical, Statistical, and General, on that portion of the Lohardugga, or Chota Nagpore District, known as Pergunnah Palamow, written, during 1862 to 1866, by Major G. Hunter Thompson, Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Position and Area.—Palamow, generally called a Pergunnah, because it was held under that designation by the Rajah before the estate was purchased by Government, is a subdivision of the Lohardugga, or Chota Nagpore District. It is situated between the parallels of $23^{\circ} 15'$, and $24^{\circ} 35'$, North Latitude, and Meridians $83^{\circ} 20'$ and $84^{\circ} 40'$ East Longitude. Palamow is bounded on the North by Districts of Mirzapore and Behar; on the East by Hazareebaugh and Lohardugga; on the South by Lohardugga and Sirgoojah; and on the West by Sirgoojah and Singrowlee. The Soane river runs about fifteen miles to the north, of the northern boundary, and the Kunhur river, (an important feeder of the Soane) is the boundary between Palamow and Sirgoojah on the south-west. The approximate area of the Pergunnah is 3,650 square miles, of which 456 square miles may be said to be cultivated; 2,399 square miles jungle fit for cultivation; 608 square miles entirely hills; and 187 square miles unculturable waste. There are twenty-five large estates, locally termed tuppehs in Palamow. A detailed account of each of these is given.

Administration.—Daltongunge, the present head quarters, and residence of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Palamow, is situated in Latitude $24^{\circ} 02' N.$ and Longitude $84^{\circ} 07' E.$, on the right bank of the Koel river, opposite to Shahpoor, the old capital of the Pergunnah. The height of the station above the sea, barometrically calculated, is 54 feet. The station is about 100 miles distant north-west from Ranchee, the sudder station of the Lohardugga district. As a central situation, it could not have been better selected, but Daltongunge is not considered a

healthy place. If Palamow be made into a separate district. Major Thompson recommends one of the following as a site. "Ranki" in the centre of Baree, elevation above sea 744 feet. "Turhursee" in Poondag, on the right bank of the Amanut river, elevation 690 feet. "Pudma" in Poondag, elevation 991 feet. "Boorhee," in Deogun, elevation 1,253 feet. "Gurwa" in Oontaree, elevation 586 feet. "Bisrampoor" in Turringa, elevation 579 feet. "Neturhaut," in Seemah, elevation 3,335 feet. There is but one Assistant Commissioner, with limited powers, in charge of the whole Pergunnah, the duties of which are very multifarious, and extended, and altogether too much for any one officer. There is ample work in Palamow for a Deputy Commissioner, and two Assistants, and until it is made into a separate district, and adequately officered, the detailed administration must remain, as at present, neglected and undone. The Moonsiff resides at Lohardugga, and the Deputy Commissioner at Ranchee, so that parties to civil suits, and to such criminal cases as are appealed, have unusually long distances to travel, before their suits or cases can be disposed of. Lohardugga is 100 miles, and Ranchee 150 miles distant from Oontaree.

Physical Geography.—The Palamow country generally is of a very broken and hilly nature, particularly the southern and western portions, which may be said to consist of detached groups from the Chota Nagpore, and Sirgoojah elevated plateaus. One portion of the south-west boundary of Palamow (Tuppeh Checharee) runs along the top (eastern edge) of the "Jummera Pat," elevation upwards of 3,400 feet above the sea. The Jummera and Myne Pat are two very extensive plateaus in Sirgoojah, which reach an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet above the sea. The Neturhaut range in Tuppeh Seemah, of Palamow, on the top of which there is a plateau of table land, measuring about four miles long, and two and a half miles broad, is considerably over 3,300 feet in height above the sea. There are many other high ranges of hills in the Pergunnahs, the most conspicuous peaks of which are "Bulbul" on the south-east boundary, 3,329 feet; "Booree" on the south-west boundary, 3,078 feet; "Kootam" (Tuppeh Seemah), 2,791 feet; "Kumandee" (Tuppeh Baree) 2,530 feet and "Toongaree" (Tuppeh Khamee) 2,108 feet. The hills, and in many places the valleys, are densely covered with tree and bush jungle, and this, added to the fact that the cultivated and inhabited portions of the country are chiefly in the valleys which are very low, although some are broad, accounts for the climate being generally unhealthy. The "Amanut" valley,

Tuppeh Poondag Imlee, and Kote, is tolerably open, and contains the richest cultivation in Palamow. The average breadth of the valley is eight miles, and as it has been cleared of all heavy jungle, and the ground is of an undulating nature, it is one of the most healthy and flourishing parts of the Pergunnah. The valleys retain moisture until late in the cold season, it is consequently damp and feverish all October and November, and it is not considered safe to go out into camp till December. Nor can any one remain out very late, with safety; because, as soon it becomes dry, intense heat sets in, and jungle fever and cholera are prevalent in April and May. The rains appear to be healthy. The average in-door temperature, at noon, throughout the seasons may be noted as follows:—During the hot weather 100° F.; during the rains 90° F.; during the cold weather 70° F. The geological formation of the eastern and southern portions is gneiss, and of the western portion old red sand stone superlying non-fossiliferous mountain limestone. The country bears evident signs of severe volcanic and igneous action. Granite protrudes at many places, especially towards the north of the Pergunnah, and here and there huge broken masses of quartz, hornblende, and felspar are apparent, often in a conglomerate form. In the beds of the Kunhur and Koel rivers, the jasper and trap rocks are to be seen cropping out at some places. There is abundance of lime and coal. Coal was formerly quarried, by the Bengal Coal Company, at a place called “Rajhurra” in Tuppeh Turriya, two miles below the junction of the Amaunt with the Koel, but the undertaking was given up, after the mutiny of 1857, when the Palamow rebels destroyed the buildings and machinery, and as the means of transport were bad and unprofitable, the works have never been started again. The Bengal Coal Company raised the coal at the pits for 8 pie, or $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of an anna, per maund; and after carrying it to the Soane, first by boats down the Koel, and afterwards when they found that the river route did not answer, by carts along a rough road which they made close to the right bank of the river, they sold it for 4 annas a maund. The distance from Rajhurra, to the point where the Koel runs into the Soane, is less than 40 miles, and a good road on the line formerly adopted by the Bengal Coal Company, could easily be made. Any other line of road would be difficult of construction, as it would have to pass over hill ghauts, that skirt the river, for long distances, on either side. Iron, also, is as plentiful as coal; and when it is considered how much both of these valuable minerals are required on the Railways that are now in progress in the N.

W. Provinces, and that the cost of both, if brought from Palamow, Sirgoojah, Rewah, and Singrowlee, would be far less than is now paid for what is brought from Bengal, it is surprising that up to this date nothing has been done to open out, by good road or canal communication, the vast resources of these provinces. It has been stated that antimony, copper and lead, are to be found in Palamow, but no indications of these ores were seen during the survey operations; and from careful enquiry nothing was heard about them. The natives state that copper is plentiful in Rewah.

The Soil, when well tilled, is productive. The soils of the higher lands and hills are rich in decayed vegetable mould, which is added to yearly by the fall of leaf from the jungle and forest, and are consequently best adapted for cotton. The iron and the lime are powerful stimulants to the soil, and with care, and proper attention to the seasons, almost any kind of crop can be successfully reared. The well manured land immediately round the homestead is called "Baree." On this spices, tobacco and vegetables are grown. Good land a little further off, which is also manured, and on which wheat and barley are grown, is called "Beeta." All the other up-land, on which gram, mustard, dhalls, oil seeds, &c., are grown, but which is never manured, is called "Tand." The cotton lands are generally in the jungle, or on spurs of hills, and are frequently changed. Palamow is the only district of the Chota Nagpore division that produces extensive cold weather or "Rubbee" crops of wheat, barley, gram khesaree, or field pea, rehur and other dhalls, mustard, til, sirgoojah, and opium. Cotton, sugarcane, and hemp are largely produced; as are also rice, Indian-corn, ooid, murwa, jowar, kodo, koorthee, &c., &c. Indigo has been tried, but did not succeed. The chief natural productions, in addition to coal and iron, are lac, resin, catechu mahooa, petals, honey, tikhoor, cherounjee, silk, cocoons, with a variety of medicinal plants and herbs, also several kinds of timber including ebony and "kohsoom."

Tenures.—When Government became the proprietor of the Pergunnah in 1812, the Rajah's affairs were in great disorder, and no correct lists of the different holdings were forthcoming. Government only laid claim to the Rajah's rights, viz, the Khalsa lands, the quit-rents or other fixed dues on the Jaghir and Ijarah lands, and to all lauds that may have been surreptitiously alienated, or that may have been found to have escheated. With such data at his disposal, as was available in 1812, the Collector of Ramghur could not possibly have correctly determined the

rights of Government in Palamow. Even now, with the aid of the survey data, such an investigation would be difficult and tedious; but the true extent and limits of each tenure might be clearly ascertained, with a view to assessing all lands (except new villages reclaimed from jungle) found to be held in excess.

Population—The population of the Pergunnah is 1,56,876 souls. This with the total approximate area of 3,650 square miles, gives a general average of about 43 persons to the square mile; but this average cannot be accepted for any particular part, the centre of the Pergunnah being twice as thickly inhabited as any other portion. The races in possession are Rajpoots, Brahmins, Joolahirs, Khairwars, Cheeroos, Aheers, Koormees, Koerees, Ooraons, Moondas, Pahuns, Khoorwas, Paraiyas, and Birhorees. The Rajpoots, Brahmins, Joolahirs, Bhooiyas and Koerees are chiefly confined to the east, centre, west, and north of the Pergunnah, the other tribes inhabiting the southern and most jungly portions. The Khairwars, Cheeroos, and Bhooktas are the oldest and most turbulent aboriginal tribes now in Palamow, particularly the Bhooktas, who have always been at the bottom of the local rebellions that have taken place. Before them again, it is said, that tribes called Bhurs, and Marhs occupied all the wildest and most hilly parts of Palamow. As civilization has advanced, the Bhurs and Marhs have receded westwards into the wilds of Singrowlee and the Kymore hills, where a few of them are still to be found, their chief occupation being to smelt iron. The wildest people now in Palamow are the Birhorees and Paraiyas. These tribes confine themselves entirely to the hills, and gain their livelihood chiefly by bird catching, and the snaring of wild animals. They also collect and sell the jungle medicinal herbs, plants and roots. The only thing they ever attempt to cultivate and this always on the sides of the hills, is the castor oil plant. There are very few Mussulman villages, but the Joolahirs, or weaver class, are to be found in all the larger villages. If the Cheeroos, Bhooktas and Khairwars are to be classed as agriculturists, which they at present really are, four-fifths of the population are agricultural. On the whole the condition of the people is good. The Zemindars are well off in every respect, and generally they treat the ryots well. The Palamow people have much to be thankful for, and little to complain of. A productive soil, plenty of cattle and cotton, a very light assessment, very few police or other officials, and a geographical position that exempts them from all calls for carriage or supplies; the latter being a privilege that is generally appreciated by the natives.

With one or two more European officials resident amongst them, to listen to their complaints, and to administer justice speedily, also to open up more and better lines of communication, improvements which the Pergunnah could easily pay for, Palamow could soon be converted from what it now is, into a model district.

Trade is slight from the isolated position, the natural difficulties of transit, and the almost utter want of communications. The imports into the Pergunnah in 1866 are estimated at Rs. 2,87,625 in value, and the exports at Rs. 6,84,000.

Towns and Communications.—The chief towns in Palamow are “Moharajunge” on the extreme north (the Behar and Palamow boundary runs right through the town, leaving half in Behar and half in Palamow.) “Shahpore,” (the old capital) in the centre, “Gurwa” and “Runka” both in the west centre; and “Oontaree” on the extreme north-west. Gurwa is the principal town of the present day. It contains 3,000 inhabitants, and through it all the trade passes to and from Behar. Formerly there used to be 5,000 inhabitants in Gurwa, but nearly one-half of the people have died from cholera within the last two years. The town and vicinity are in a very filthy state, and some sanitary arrangements are much required. The main lines of communication cannot yet be called roads, as they are mere clearances through the jungle with ditches cut, here and there, on either side. The principal rivers in the Pergunnah are the Amanut, the Aurunga, the Koel, and the Kunhur, all flowing in a N. N. W. direction and becoming feeders of the Soane.

Animals.—Palamow is rather famous for its cattle. It is a fine grazing country, and large herds are brought to graze on the hills and wilde, during the dry months, from Behar and Shahabad. The survey statistics show that there are 59,290 bullocks, 70,035 buffaloes, and 38,895 cows, the property of the zemindars and people in the Pergunnah. A good bullock sells at Rs. 12 to 14, a buffalo at Rs. 14 to 18, and a cow at Rs. 6 to 8. A good Palamow buffalo, if well fed, will give three seers of milk a day besides feeding its calf. A cow will not give more than one seer and feed its calf besides. There are no horses in Palamow and but few ponies. An occasional donkey is seen. There are a good many sheep and some goats; dogs, cats, pigs and poultry are plentiful. Of wild animals, tigers, leopards, wolves, hyenas, pigs, jackals, porcupines, foxes,

deer, monkeys, cats, hares, inchneumon and squirrels are plentiful. Bison and bears are to be found on the southern parts, but are not numerous; and an occasional pack of wild dogs are met with on the northern and western portions of the Pergunnah. Of deer, the sambur, the neelgaie, the spotted deer, a small kind of antelope and the ravine deer, are plentiful. Game birds abound. Of fish, there is the mahseer, several kinds of trout, the rehoo, the kutla, the pooteea, the gueaie, the chulwa, and several other kinds of less note. Of reptiles, there are the alligator, the crocodile, the gohsaup, the geekorane biscopra, chameleon, centipede, scorpion, and various kinds of lizards. The boa constrictor, cobra capella, damun, korait, and a variety of water and other snakes. The natives believe in a very large kind of serpent said to exist in the Kunhur, which attacks travellers whilst wading across the river, by twisting itself round the legs and body, and settling, with its mouth, on the nostrils, through which it sucks out the brains of its victim.

General Statistics.—In 1866 there were in Palamow 25 estates with 2,749 villages. The area under cultivation was 456 square miles, fit for cultivation 2,399, hills 608, barren waste 187 or 3,650 square miles in all. The average size of villages was 849 acres. The number of ploughs was 24,761, of bullocks 59,290, of buffaloes 70,035, of cows 38,895; of liquor shops 196; and of *mowah* trees for liquor 132,584. There were 85,313 males and 71,563 females or 156,876 in all inhabiting 34,299 houses with 4.5 to each house and 43 to each square mile. There were 6 police thannahs and 6 chowkees.

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